

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. LXXIV.

ANNAPOLES, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1816.

No. 40.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

Maryland. SCY.
ty. Orphans Court, Ad-
15th, 1816.
of Thomas H. Wilkinson,
William M. Wren, late
deceased; it is ordered by
the administrator for the
use for the creditors in case
against the said deceased, as
published once in each week
six successive weeks, is as
follows, and Maryland Gazette
h, Dep. Reg. of Wills,
Calvert County.

to give notice,
of Calverton, in
the Orphans Court of said county,
letters of administration on
the estate of William M. Wren,
county, deceased. All persons
against the said deceased,
to exhibit the same, with
to the subscriber, at or
day of March next, the
by law be excluded from
said estate. Given under
day of August, 1816.

S EXCELLENCE
RIDGELEY of Ham-
PONOR of MARYLAND.
OCLAMATION

has been represented to me
Simon Snyder, Governor of
Pennsylvania, that a certain
GERS, Schoolmaster, who
Philadelphia, of an assault and
intend to commit a rape on
or Gregg, an infant between
years of age, has fled from
State into the State of Maryland
resident in the city of Baltimore
that it would cause the
to be arrested and secured
delivered to such a court
by the executive authority
State of Pennsylvania; I have
ought proper to issue this
and, and, and, and, and, and, and, and,
the said Robert Rogers, Governor
the seal of the State of Maryland
thirty first day of July, one thousand
one thousand eight hundred and
excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKEY,
Clerk of the Court.

that the above Proclamation
in the Maryland Gazette,
the Federal Gazette, Tele-
Baltimore.

Ninian Pinkney

EW GOODS.

field & Ridgely,
ceived, and offer for sale, a varie-
French, India, German good
importations, purchased on
able terms, consisting of
Cloths and Gassines, British
can, White & Coloured Mar-
tip Florentine, White & Col-
onizettes assorted, Canton &
Jacquet and Cambic Mus-
tard Striped do, Lenox, and
al and Brook do Ladies and Gen-
and White Silk Hose, do, do
Black Cotton do, 6 4 4
Cotton Border Shawls, Black Fing-
ring, Florence, Senecaw and plaid,
Ribbons, Gloves, Handker-
ches, & 4 4 Irish Linen, 5 4 Shet-
ting Cottons, & 7 3 4 5 4
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White and Brown Ticktock
Raps, Hessian,
Also a good selection of
POOL & QUEENS WARE
drawn a general assortment of
Hardware and Glassware,
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From the Federal Gazette.
GENERAL BRADDOCK.

This brave but unfortunate officer—the Commander and friend of the "youthful Washington,"—was wounded in an attack made by the French and Indians in ambush, in the summer of 1755, near what is called Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania. This army (about twelve hundred) were compelled to retreat and the General died of his wounds, and was buried at the eastern foot of the Laurel Hill, near the road made by Bradock's army from Fort Cumberland, at the foot of the Allegany Mountain in Maryland. A few years since the inhabitants of the vicinity finding it necessary to alter the course of the road, and that it must pass directly over the grave, carefully removed the remains of the unfortunate General, and deposited them in a suitable elevated spot a little distance from the road, where they are interred without any monument to designate, except what these poor and secluded people could form with the rude materials around the place.

The character given by the historian of Gen. Bradock, is, that he was a man of undoubted courage and expert in all the punctilios of review, having been brought up in the English Guards; but he was naturally very haughty, positive and difficult of access; qualities ill-suited to the temper of the people among whom he was to command. This extreme severity in matters of discipline rendered him unpopular amongst the soldiers, and the strict military education in which he had been trained from his youth, and which he prided himself on scrupulously following, made him hold the American militia in great contempt because they could not go through their exercise with the same dexterity and regularity as a regiment of Guards in Hyde Park; little knowing, or indeed being able to form any idea of the difference between the European manner of fighting and an American expedition thro' "woods, deserts, and morasses." Those alone who have seen the country through which Gen. Bradock had to pass from Cumberland to Pittsburg can form any thing like an adequate idea.

General Bradock has been censured for this defeat; but the most that is pretended against him, is, that he too much despised his enemy & did not use sufficient precaution. had he been successful, we never should have heard of these complaints—he would have been a hero and his monument would have decorated Westminster Abbey, beside that of his brave fellow-soldier Wolfe; who, if he had not been successful on the plains of Abraham would have been branded with rashness, and no monument would have been erected for him. It is certain that Gen. Bradock placed little reliance upon the Virginia militia, under his command, although he had the greatest regard for Col. Washington, then about twenty-three years of age. If he had ordered the militia to scour the woods, they might have found the lurking enemy, though it is possible the Indians might have suffered the "long knives" to pass, and have attacked the regulars in the same situation.

Notwithstanding the warning given by the fate of Bradock, two American Generals, St. Clair and Hamner, have experienced similar disasters; both of whom were officers in whom gen. Washington placed much confidence, and it must be acknowledged that they had infinitely better opportunities of acquiring knowledge of "woods, deserts, morasses," and Indian warfare, than Bradock. Although it cannot now be expected, that the national generosity of Britain will be extended to erect a monument in Westminster Abbey, yet the writer of this, (who has lately seen the spot, and was thereby called to more serious reflections upon this subject than he should otherwise have been,) sincerely thinks that the philanthropic both of the American and British nations, especially of the British army, are called upon to consider the case of the unfortunate General, and to erect over his lonely grave some token for his remembrance. Consider Britons and Americans, that he fell fighting for your country!

The Congress of the U. S. have at great expense, made a most excellent road from Cumberland over the mountains which is nearly completed so within about fifteen miles of the place, to be continued to the Ohio river, which will be a great thoroughfare, & greatly contribute

to make the Atlantic people acquainted with the western country.

From the Federal Gazette.
COMMUNICATED.

It will be recollect'd, that a great portion of the federal gentlemen in the House of Delegates in 1797, advocated the extension of the right of suffrage, and that all of the distinguished democrats then in the house, except Mr. John Montgomery, exerted themselves to prevent the poor participating in this inestimable blessing. From that period to the present, the democratic editors have exhibited the federalists of Maryland, as the consistent and persevering enemies to the amendment of the state constitution, which granted to all a voice in the choice of servants of the people, and predicted that a federal triumph would bring into the Senate of Maryland the enemies to the principle of universal suffrage. Now we are informed, that not one of the senators recently elected, have ever voted in opposition to this principle, and that Mr. Leigh of St. Mary's who was a delegate in 1797, voted in favour of Mr. Tammey's bill. Contrast this conduct with the attempt of the democratic party to introduce N. R. Moore, Esq. who has uniformly been a decided enemy to the principle of universal suffrage, and then let the voters of the county again say who are the friends of the poor.

The language recently held by some distinguished democrats may form the subject of future communications, and afford further evidence of their hostility to the rights of the poor.

From the Federal Republican.

FEDERALISTS AWAKE! We trust that every federalist in Maryland, feels sensible of the importance of the first MONDAY IN OCTOBER NEXT, to the character and welfare of the state. It will be determined on that day, whether the exertions of federalism so auspiciously begun, shall end in foul defeat and disgrace, or whether we shall by their contumacy, be thoroughly redeemed from the foul and polluted touch of democracy.

There is now no opportunity to palliate, or to temporize; a splendid victory, or disgraceful defeat, awaits us now. If we are defeated, we shall have none of those soothing reflections, that usually reconcile us to the sharp asperities of misfortune: we cannot lay this flatteringunction to our souls, that we had to contend with a foe whom it was vain to resist.—We have already had evidence, and the most ample evidence, that victory will crown our exertions, if our whole united force is only brought into the field. If we are defeated on that day, we can only say, that by our supineness and apathy, we tamely and pusillanimously surrendered the victory—we shall have to reflect for our comfort, that we were too lazy to reap the benefit of our own exertions. Our political opponents will laugh at such pusillanimity, and the federal party will deserve all the scorn which they will have to undergo. Irritated by their recent defeat, and surprised almost into madness by a victory obtained over the negligence and apathy of the federal party—our enemies will shew no mercy.

This, fellow-citizens, is the prospect which maturity presents. It requires no spirit of prophecy to predict these evils as certain and infallible, if victory is snatched from your grasp: it only requires a knowledge of the true character of democracy. Is not democracy now known, in its character thoroughly and completely understood? Fellow-citizens, look about you! behold the bombs which were buried in such profusion at Fort McHenry, now preserved as monuments to gratify the gaze of an anxious curiosity—the ramparts, and fortifications around Baltimore, are still standing, as evidences of that alarm which every good man felt for the safety of the city. You know by what party, all these evils were brought about; by whom this nation was plunged into a war, at a moment when our seaports were exposed & unprotected. You know further, what calumnies, artifices and downright falsehoods, our enemies will use to obtain the possession of power, and of confidence, and you have further evidence, what enormities they are capable of accomplishing, after they have, by such wicked & unrighteous means, gained what they have sought.—You will therefore, fellow-citizens, run with your

eyes open, and leap over the precipice of this horrible abyss. A wicked administration, sensible that they have lost the confidence and support of all good men, are now conscious that they have no other means of retaining the possession of power, than by having recourse to the foulest and most malignant passions of the human heart. They are desperate men, conscious of all the enormities, which they have committed, and that they have no other means of escaping from vindictive and insulted justice, than by the perpetration of more. You well know all these facts, they are written in annals, on the surface of creation. You behold what democracy has done, when you behold the mangled remains of your fellow citizens, now biting through our public streets, and imploring charity, who have left their limbs on the field of battle. With such affecting memorials before their eyes, we will ask, if it is possible that the federal party can shrink from their duty on the FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER NEXT. If they can do this, they will incur a responsibility to their country, and to posterity—a dreadful responsibility which they would do well, seriously to contemplate before they incur.

Our systematically wicked and corrupt administration look upon Maryland as their property in fee simple: it stands as a sort of reproach to their policy, which they cannot endure. Depraved to the bone themselves, & cankered to the core, they look with alarm on any portion of their country which has not attained to the same stage of political parration; it is only in the universality of this dreadful leprosy, that they hope to pass without notice. The inhabitants of the Alpine regions are remarkable for a hideous swelling in the neck, which is denominated a goitre. This malady has at once become so general, that the monstrous deformity is regarded as a beauty. Our administration are anxious to observe their political goitres predominant in Maryland.

GOOD,
Salem, (N. Y.) Sept. 12.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The court of common pleas of the county of Washington, adjourned on Saturday last, after a laborious term of two weeks. Several very important causes were decided. But we feel constrained particularly to mention one cause, from a conviction that it teaches a very instructive lesson, on a subject neither as well understood, nor as generally regarded as its importance requires. It may serve as a timely warning to all overseers of highways. It shews clearly, that laws hold them responsible for all losses accruing from their negligence in the performance of official duties. If road-masters generally knew this, the traveller would not find, as now, in every part of the state, so many crazy bridges, which are not crossed but at the hazard of life or limb, both to man and beast. In the case we refer to, Wm. Crozier brought an action against Moses Bartlett, an overseer of highways of the town of Salem, to recover the value of a horse, that in February, 1814, broke his leg and died, in consequence of breaking through a bridge, in the district of which the defendant was overseer. It was proved on the trial, that the bridge had been out of repair & dangerous for several weeks; that the defendant had notice of its condition, and had himself caused it a few days before the accident, that its repair was practicable, for it was actually well repaired directly after the accident; that the accident was to be ascribed solely to the condition of the bridge, and not to any carelessness of the driver; and that the horse died in consequence of the accident. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, **sixty-four dollars**, the full value of the horse. To many, doubtless, this will seem a hard case. But the principle upon which it was decided, is certainly correct. Justice approves the decision, and public safety renders it expedient. Metals come in the cold abstract from mining, but men smart under them, practically when lawyers act the preachers.

Concerning Letters.
A verdict of **five hundred dollars** was last week rendered in the court of common pleas of this county, by a young woman against her lover, for a breach of promise of marriage.

Hire, brittle you, Tharus!
Mr. Walter George also recovered in the same court, during the same term, **225 dollars**, on an action of damages brought by him against Mr. John Hunter, junior, for words spoken by the son of the said defendant.

Horse Thieves, beware!
One Dr. Hunter was last week convicted, at a court held in this town, of stealing a horse; and therefore sentenced to **fifteen years confinement** at hard labour in the state prison.

From the New-York Journal.
THE WONDERS OF DELUSION.

It is a well known fact that democrats are permitted to rule, not because the people have confidence in them, but because they have not confidence in the federalists. In choosing between the two great parties, they have been made to believe, that they only choose the least of evils, when they prefer the democratic party. This erroneous choice has resulted, from a deep delusion, really commenced by Bacchus, Callander, and other tools, who under the auspices of Jefferson, attacked Washington and federalism, and made the people believe the *southerners* of their country were its enemies; that the authors of their freedom wished to enslave them; that the policy which brought order out of confusion, system out of chaos, would operate severely and convert order into confusion and chaos.

Is it strange that the people distrust the federal party, when they were thus made to distrust Washington, the head of that party? When that democratic monster Bachus asserted that Washington had "no claim to the gratitude of his country," and the people believed an assertion so absurd, improbable and irrational, can we expect them to think more favourably of us, the disciples of Washington? When Bachus and Jefferson asserted that Washington was an "aristocrat," merely because he was a member of the Cincinnati, and the people believed it, can we, his disciples, expect the people to have a more favourable opinion of us than of him? When these same Jacobins charged Washington of *British influence* and the people believed it, is it strange that his disciples are considered guilty of the same crime? In short, if Washington, the father of his country, was accused by democrats of aristocracy, British influence, treason, cowardice and folly, and the people could be made to believe it, what wonder is it, that these same Jacobins have made the people believe the same things of the federalists, the disciples of Washington? A people who labour under so great a delusion; a people who believe things so strikingly and glaringly absurd, can only be brought to their senses by the calamities which their madness will ultimately inflict upon them. It is in vain to reason against so much delusion and prejudice. The federalists will remain true to the principles and practices of Washington; they will deplore the infatuation of the multitude, and still labour to remove it and look confidently to the time when this republic shall constitute but one party, the founder and the name of which will be Washington.

NOTES ON THE

Barbary coast, &c.
Barbary recently, that Capt. Mitchell, of said country, brought in as a prize, three scows, one of which, a bright sorrel Gelding, white mane and crooked tail, aged about thirteen, hands high, head and gallow. Given under hand of one of the citizens of the place, in said said county, this 9th day of Sept. 1814.

Geo. Summers.
The owners requested to pay the charges, and to take the above away.
Agreed. Singleton Mitchell.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of chancery, will be sold on Saturday the 19th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises of fair, at the west fair day thereafter, a tract of land in Anne Arundel County, on the Severn River, about 5 miles from the city of Annapolis, being part of a tract known by the name of Providence, containing about 239 acres & 1/4 acres. Upon the premises a tolerable dwelling house, also an apple orchard of good fruit. There will be products, and suitable for almost every kind of cultivation; but it is presumed that persons inclined to purchase will view the premises previous to the sale. And on Monday, the 21st of the same month will be sold at Gaton's tavern in the city of Annapolis, at twelve o'clock, two acres of ground in the vicinity, adjoining the lot where Samuel Mead keeps tavern. These will be at public auction, and the terms a credit of twelve months, on bond with good and sufficient security, and upon payment of the purchase money, the property will be conveyed to the purchaser.

Matthew Hammond, Trustee.
The creditors of Basil Brown deceased, are hereby notified, to exhibit their claims in the chancery office before the first day of March next.

Sept. 26. Matthias Hammond.

STATE OF MARYLAND, et al.
Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,
September 17th, 1816.

On application by petition of George Warfield administrator of Ed. Warfield, late of A. C. County, deceased, it is ordered, that he be not required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, & that the same be paid once in each year, for the space of six successive years, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence.

John Giazzaway, Reg. Wills, A. C. County.

This is to give Notice, That the subscriber of A. C. County, has obtained from the orphan court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ed. Warfield, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty-eighth day of April next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of September 1816.

George Warfield, Administrator.

State of Maryland.

In Council, September 1816.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
WILLIAM DAWSON, Esquire, having produced to the Governor the Exequator signed by the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said States recognizing him as consul from his Britannic Majesty for the State of Maryland. Ordered by and with the advice and consent of the Council, that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this State. Given in council at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this sixteenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

RIDGELY, of Hanover.
By the Governor.

NINIAN LINNEY, Clerk of the Council.

James Madison,

President of the U. S. of Morrisania.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
WILLIAM DAWSON, Esquire, having produced to me his commission as Consul of his Britannic Majesty for the State of Maryland. I do hereby recognize him as such, and desirous to give him full power to act in his behalf, and to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges as are allowed to the Consuls of friendly powers, he being whom and the U. S. there is no particular agreement for the regulation of the consular functions.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the U. S. State to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the seventeenth day of August, A. D. 1816, in the independence of the United States of America, the forty-first.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President.

James Monroe, Secretary of State.

Ordered, that the foregoing be published eight times in the Maryland Gazette and Telegraph at Baltimore, the Fredericktown Herald, and the People's Monitor at Eastern. By order of NINIAN LINNEY.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Oct. 8.

Federal Republican Tickets.

The Second Congressional District.

John C. Harbeck.

FOR ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Thomas Hoen,

Brice J. Worthington,

Jacob Franklin, Jun.

Charles W. Hanson.

FOR FREDERICK.

Joseph Tracy,

Joshua Howard,

Ignatius Davis,

Richard Potts.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Edward N. Hambleton,

John Scott,

Alexander Hand,

Robert Banning.

ALLEGRAZ.

William D. Coop,

William Ridgely,

James Proctor, junior,

Joseph Johnson.

FOR CAROLINE.

Matthew Corcoran,

William McDonald,

Samuel Collyer,

James Houston.

FOR TOWSON.

Littleton P. Dennis,

Henry K. Long,

Thomas K. Carroll,

Hampton Haynes.

FOR WORCESTER.

Littleton Quinton,

R. I. H. Handy,

Isaac Mitchell,

Dr. W. E. Scobey.

MONTGOMERY.

George Washington,

Alexander C. Hanson,

Ephraim Gaither,

Dennis Lockland.

THE FEDERAL REPUBLICANS

Of the City of Annapolis, are

requested to meet at Caton's Hotel

this evening at early candle

light.

Oct. 8.

MARRIED.

On Sunday evening the 22d ultimo, at Richlands, the vest of William Campbell, Esq., by the Rev. Frederick W. Hatch, the Rev. H. L. Davis, of Annapolis, to Miss Anna B. Winter, of Frederick county.

To give Notice, that of a County, her representative of Anne Arundel, letters of administration of the personal estate of Mr. Washington, deceased, were issued in his favour, witness to exhibit the same to the court before the twenty-eighth day of September, or otherwise by law, in benefit of said cause. Given this 11th day of September,

George Warfield, Adm'r.

of Maryland.

September 11, 1816.

ON IT MAY CONGRAT,

J. DAWSON, Esquire,

to the Governor ap-

pointed by the President of

the United States recognizing him

in his Britannic Majesty's

of Maryland. Owing

to his advice and consent of

that the said recognition

for the information of

the people of this State

at all the city of Annapolis, seal of the State of Maryland, the tenth day of September, in our Lord one thousand

and six hundred and sixteen.

EDGELY, of Hanover

Esq.,

KENY, Clerk of the Com-

es Madison,

the U. States of Justice,

ON IT MAY CONGRAT,

J. DAWSON, Esquire,

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JAMES MADISON,

President.

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NINIAN JONES,

Member of Congress.

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POET'S CORNER

THE TEARS OF SCIENCE.

Written by a Schoolmaster.
At the feet of instruction, where once he was
blest.

Fair Science fat mourning with sadness pre-
ferred.

Her maps and her volumes lay scatter'd around,
Her globes all in fragments, were strew'd on
the ground.

There lay in rude tatters the relics of sense,
The wail and delusion of genius immense.
She wept, shook her head, and with anguish
began.

Alas! for the boy that believes he's a man
When his stature grows tall, and his fingers
begin.

To broke the soft down that comes over his
chin.

When he talks of assemblies, assumes the fine
air.

Falls in love, as he calls it, & talks of the fair.
This school and their students I claim'd for my
own.

Here my precepts were utter'd, my maxims
were known:

I display'd the fair honors for wisdom design'd,
And the lasting content she beflows on the
mind.

I open'd my treasures, around me they came,
And I roul'd their ambition for glory & fame.
They heard me with rapture, I few in their
eyes.

Fair hope, emulation and genius, arise.
I had'd the glad omen—my children, I cried,

Let no pleasing objects your bosoms divide,
'Till crow'd with fair virtue, with learning
rein'd.

I restore you a blessing and joy to mankind.
Ah! fond expectation, I saw with despair,

How soon they forsook me to talk of the fair
While I talk'd of planets that roll thro' the
skies.

Their minds were on dimples and beautiful
eyes:

I laid down positions and strove to explain ;
They thought of Eliza, Louisa and Jane.

I saw a fine youth, as apart he retir'd,
He feeld with the ardor of Science inspir'd.

His books and his pen he disip'd in due place,
And deep lines of thinking were mark'd on his
face;

Sweet hope infamy break'd was beginning to swell,
And I lov'd the sweet boy that could study so
well.

Now shall my affiance be wanting, I cried,
I'll crown thy exertions—& I prang to his side.
Alas! an acrolic! the veries were plaus'd,
The name was all written, the letters were
scann'd.

The initials arrang'd to promote the design,
And his genius was working to get the first
line.

I shut up my Euclid, I blusht'd for myself,
I laid Blaik and Murray again on the shelf,
Dilapitated, confid'd and o'ercome with re-
gret,

I offer'd a wish *Deball never forget*—
That all the fair maidens my counsels would
prize,
And when every lad till be learn'd and wise.

Remedy for the Tooth-ache.

A sheet of writing-paper, burned
in a clean white plate, will produce
a yellowish oil, which oil is to be
soaked up by a small piece of clean
cotton and placed in or on the tooth,
affected for 12 or 15 minutes—in
the most distressing cases this re-
medy has been known to give imme-
diate relief.

The Compensation Bill.

From the Yankee, a democratic paper
in Boston.

The idea that the legislators should
serve gratuitously, or with a very
inconsiderable recompence, seems
to be fortified from a belief, that the
duties of the office were entirely
consistent with other professions,
and involved even no impediment to
their pursuit. This is in some measure
the case in our state legislatures,
whose sessions are short, and at periods expressly adapted to the
accommodation of the people. With
them, a compensation that just in-
demnifies the members for the sacrifice
they make, or the expences they incur,
is all that justice can demand,
or prudence can bestow. But the
fact is far otherwise with our national
legislature: the important ele-
vated sphere of their duties, the vari-
ous and pressing contingencies
that demand their deliberation, re-
quire almost exclusive attention of the members. We all know,
from actual observation, that the office
is incompatible with a close atten-
tion to any other business, and that in fact, but very little assistance
is derived from a collateral
pursuit. It has been said that the
compensation should never be so
great, that avarice might set a va-
lue upon the station which is more
estimated than the honor. This is
a position we hope never to deny.

The American constitution did
not intend that the services of our
legislators should be gratuitous. A
power was vested in such bodies to
fix their own compensation; a power
it was not thought inadmissible for
them to exercise, nor dangerous to
confide to them. The law, which
regulated the amount of pay, previous
to the last session, was passed
in 1776, under the administration of
Washington. When we view to
the circumstances of those times,
and to the embarrassed state of the
public revenue, we must feel con-
fident, that it was the intention of
that legislature, not to leave the ho-
nor of the office the only recom-
pence, nor to provide a mere nominal
compensation; but that in fixing
the sum of six dollars a day, it

was their intention to provide a fair
indemnity, or the expenses involved
in the nature of the trust. Such a sum,
at that time, would have command-
ed the first talents of the country as
well as twice that sum now; be-
cause the value of money has great-
ly depreciated, the mode of living,
common to all classes, become more
expensive, and success in other
avocations better rewarded. While
the duties are found almost incom-
patible with other pursuits, while
the intervals between the sessions,
like intervals in the exercise of all
other public trusts, in many of which
they are equally great in proportion,
should be passed in increasing their
qualifications; it is apparent that
five hundred dollars a year, is any
thing besides a just indemnity.

The creditors of the said William McCauley,
are hereby notified to exhibit their claims
with the vouchers thereof to the chancery of-
fice within six months from the day of Sale.

Joseph Evans, Trustee.

3w.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court,
the subscriber will expose to public sale at
Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on
Thursday the seventeenth of October next, if
fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, the
real estate of William McCauley, deceased, con-
sisting of a house and lot, at the head of Se-
vern, at the Indian Landing. It is deemed
unnecessary to give a further description, as
those inclined to purchase will view the pre-
mises previous to the day of sale.—Sale to com-
mence at 12 o'clock. Terms of Sale—the pur-
chaser to give bond with security for the pay-
ment of the purchase money within twelve
months from the day of sale, and on pay-
ment of the whole purchase money, the sub-
scriber is authorised to execute a deed.

The creditors of the said William McCauley,
are hereby notified to exhibit their claims
with the vouchers thereof to the chancery of-
fice within six months from the day of Sale.

Joseph Evans, Trustee.

3w.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court,
the subscriber will expose to public sale on
Saturday the 12th day of October, if not the
next fair day thereafter, (Sunday ex-
cepted,) on the premises,

The Bell Estate

Of Amos Chambers, deceased, consisting
of a House and Lot in the Town of New-Lisbon, on the Baltimore & Fredericksburg
turnpike, and a Tract of Land containing about
165 acres lying near Col. Thomas Hood's.

It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the premises previous to the sale.

The sale of the house and lot to commence at 3 o'clock; the other at 12 o'clock.

Terms of Sale.

The purchaser to give bond with security
for payment of the purchase money, in 6, 12 and 18 months, with interest of one per cent. on the purchase money, and on payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to give a deed.

Larkin Shipley, Trustee.

September 19, 1816.

ts.

Public Sale.

That a petition will be presented to the
next General Assembly, praying that a law may pass to make public a road that leads from the public road

between Piscataway and Mr. Samuel Bond's through the lands of the heirs of Col. John H. Beanes, of William Lyles, and of Joseph Boarman, to Piscataway Creek, and to the Coves-landing of Mrs. Mary Boarman.

Basil Bowline.

Sept. 19, 1816. 8w.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will expose to public sale, on the terms herein after named, the following tracts of land, late the real estate of Thomas and Henrietta Chelley, of Calvert county, Maryland, to wit: On Wednesday the 2d of October next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, at St. Clement's Bay, in St. Mary's county, one tract of land, situated near the waters of St. Clement's Bay, containing two hundred acres or more or less, on which there are a tenant's house and tolerable improvements. And on

Tuesday the 29th of October, or the first fair day thereafter, on the premises, the undivided lands, situate in Calvert county, viz: A tract of land lying on the Patuxent River, near the mouth of Battle Creek, and 8 miles below Benedict, containing two hundred and fifty five acres of wood land: This tract is level and arable, and though in its present state very productive, the soil is of that nature which can be easily improved by the application of plaster and clover. It is well adapted to the cultivation of Indian corn, wheat and tobacco; possesses all the advantages derivable from vicinity to navigable water, abounding in fine fish and oysters, and a variety of wild fowl; & its production being accessible to market at a very inconsiderable expense. Its situation commanding, with an extensive water prospect, and enlarged view of the surrounding country; its fine orchard, good water, is esteemed healthy, and the neighbourhood agreeable; the buildings require some repair. Also one other tract of land, containing four hundred and forty four acres, more or less; and another tract containing two hundred and five acres. These lands lie about 5 miles above the last described property, possessing similar advantages, and bounded on the one part by Battle Creek, a bold and navigable water, emptying into Patuxent. The latter parcels of land are adjoining, and will be apportioned in any manner to fit purchasers. A more minute description is deemed unnecessary; those desirous of becoming purchasers will no doubt obtain a previous acquaintance with the property, and to which their attention is invited. Mr. Benjamin Card residing on the first tract of Calvert lands, will show either or all of them upon application. Purchasers will have immediate liberty of leasing grain, and full possession will be delivered on the first of January ensuing; on the following terms: The purchasers to give bond, with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, in three annual equal instalments, just interest & cured, payable annually on the whole amount. The aforementioned lands will be sold by the subscriber for the benefit of the heirs at law of the said Thomas and Henrietta Chelley, by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of Maryland, investing him with the truth, and upon the final payment, he will make good and sufficient deeds conveying the title, interest and estate, of the said heirs and representatives.

Peter Emerson, Trustee.

Calvert County, Md.

Aug. 15, 1816. 3w.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all, whom it may concern, that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, praying that a law may pass to straighten and make public the road in Prince George's county, branching from the Piscataway road, near John Palmer's tavern, passing through the lane between the lands of the late Peter Savage, and William Bayne, and intersecting the Alexandria road from Upper Marlboro', at Francis Perkins's.

R. Welch, of Ben.

Shff. Anne-Arundel county.

Sept. 12. 3w.

TAVERN.

REZIN D. BALDWIN.

Respectfully informs the public, that

he has opened a Tavern and Boarding-House, at that well known stand occupied for many years by Captain James Thomas. Its vicinity to the Stadt-House will at all times render it the most convenient resort to strangers having business to transact in any of the public offices. Those who may be inclined to patronize the establishment, are assured that the best accommodations are provided, and the most unremitting attention shall be paid to his guests. This establishment having been always the resort of gentlemen from the Eastern Shore, it is hoped that they will continue to frequent it; and so far as attention, good fare, and moderate rates, can support the character of an establishment, so well known, he pledges himself they shall not be wanting.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, and horses taken at li-

terary.

Sept. 12.

4

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all, whom it may

concern, that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, praying that a law may pass to straighten and make public the road in Prince George's county, branching from the Piscataway road, near John Palmer's

tavern, passing through the lane between the

lands of the late Peter Savage, and William Bayne, and intersecting the Alexandria road from Upper

Marlboro', at Francis Perkins's.

Geo. Semmes.

Sept. 18, 1816. 3w.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed from Anne-Arundel County Court, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday the 18th day of October, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, for cash, two negro boys, William and Peter, also one negro man named Moses; being ten years old, security for Joseph Watkins, to satisfy a

claim against him.

2 R. Welch, of Ben Sheriff.

4 A. A. County.

Sept. 12.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

VOL. LXXIV.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1816.

No. 41.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

A Three Dollars per annum.

From the New-York Evening Post.

MORRIS'S ORATION.

We have just perused an "Inaugural Discourse, delivered before the New-York Historical Society, by the Ex-Governor Morris, president, on the 1st instant," from the press of Messrs. T. & W. Marvin. This is a rare example of eloquent literature engaged in the cause of religion and sound morality; of which, it is duty to extend the circulation as wide as our little influence reaches, returning towards it the public attention. It will, however, best speak for itself; and therefore, we hasten to present the public with copious extracts, as a specimen of the taste and talents which pervade every page, in emphatically American, though not, and no man can read it without feeling a sentiment of pride that he on his nativity that dear Columbia, child of science, parent of usefulness," which the orator has immortalized, in strains of genuine eloquence.

"On man! how short thy sight! To pierce the cloud which overhangs futurity, how feeble. But why be surprised that European statesmen, two centuries ago, were indifferent to what passed on the savage coast of America, when, at the same time, the existence of Russia was unnoticed and almost unknown."

"Little more than a century has elapsed since the decisive victory of Pultowa introduced the empire of the Czars to the society of European nations; an empire which stretched out from Germany to Kamtschatka, from the Black Sea to the Frozen Ocean, contains a greater extent than ever was traversed by the Roman eagle in his boldest flight. That vast empire so lately known, and so little understood, resisted, unshaken, the shock of embattled Europe, poured the rapid current of conquest back from the ruins of Moscow to the walls of Paris, and stands a proud arbiter of human destiny."

"A mission of no common sort was lately about to proceed from the New World to the Old. From that which in 1600 was a dreary wilderness; that which in 1700 was a cold morass. It was contemplated that a vessel of novel invention, leaving this port, should display American genius and hardihood in the port of St. Petersburg. If this expedition be suspended or laid aside, it is not from any doubt as to its practicability."

"There are persons of some eminence, in Europe, who look contemptuously at our country, in the persuasion that all creatures, not excepting man degenerate here. They triumphantly call on us to exhibit a list of our scholars, poets, heroes, and statesmen. Be this the care of posterity. But admitting we had no proud names to show, is it reasonable to make such a heavy demand, on so recent a people? Could the culture of science be exacted from those who, in cultivating the earth, were obliged, while they held the plough in one hand, to grasp a sword in the other? Let those who depreciate their brethren of the West, remember that our forests, though widely spread, gave no academic shade."

"In the century succeeding Hudson's voyage the great poets of England flourished, while we were compelled to earn our daily bread by our daily labor. The ground, therefore was occupied before we had leisure to make our approach. The various chords of our mother tongue have, long since, been touched to all their tones by minstrels, beneath whose master-hand it has resounded every sound, from the roar of thunder, rolling along the vaults of heaven, to the lascivious pleasures of a bawd."

"British genius and taste have, already, given to all "the ideal forms that imagination can embody forth," a "local habitation and a name." Nothing then remains, for the present age, but to repeat their just thoughts in their pure style. Those who, on either side of the Atlantic, are too proud to perform this plagiarism task, must convey false thoughts, in the old classic diction, or clothe in appropriate phrase the correct conceptions of their predecessors. Poetry is the splendid effect of genius moulding into language a barbarous dialect."

"The most important of all lessons is, the denunciation of ruin to every state that rejects the precepts of religion. Those nations are doomed to death, who bury in corruption of criminal desire, the awful sense of an existing God, cast off the consoling hope of immortality, and seek refuge from despair in the tortures of annihilation. Terrible, irrevocable doom I loudly pronounced. Frequently repeated strong consolation in the sacred writings, and fully confirmed by the long course of time. It is the sine qua non of all moral beauty. It is the principle of all sound political science."

But we must hasten the interesting and affecting conclusion.

"Gentlemen.—By the occasion which called us together, we are reminded that Hudson discovered, in 1609, the river which bears his name. Imagine his amazement, had some prophetic spirit revealed that this island would, in two centuries from the first European settlement, embrace a population of twice fifty thousand souls.

"Europe witnessed, in eight years, four events which had great influence on the condition of mankind. The race of English monarchs expired with Elizabeth in 1603. Henry the Fourth of France was assassinated in 1610. In the same year the Moors were expelled from France. And, in the next, Gustavus Adolphus became king of Sweden. These events excited, as they ought, much attention. But the discovery of Hudson's River, with, in the same period, was of such trivial estimation as to occupy no space in popular annals.

"Oh man! how short thy sight!

To pierce the cloud which overhangs futurity, how feeble.

But why be surprised that he

on his nativity that dear Colum-

bia, child of science, parent of use-

fulness," which the orator has im-

mortalized, in strains of genuine elo-

cience.

Marlborough races will

Thursday, 10th October,

day will be run a sweep-

years old, 7 entered

each.

10th, the Jockey Club

will be run for, 4 miles

two miles and repeat,

aces will be governed by

the Washington Jockey

Club.

The Jockey Club is re-

clock on Wednesday pre-

day's race at Mr. Bow-

2 o'clock, preceding the

THE STEWARDS.

o'clock on Saturday the

stake of miles will be

reduced to \$10, to car-

ry miles and repeat.

The stakes will be

left with Mr. Pri-

ce, 1 o'clock, preceding the

Whittington,

that well known Erosph-

hreef, near the Stad house

ed by Mrs. Maria Davidson

forms the public, that he

has made to render it cha-

llenger Lady. The situation

being so well known, it will

be, that it is in a central po-

tion, and near the Stad house, while

convenient to members of the

Bar. Ladies and Gentlemen

admitted with board by the

year.

16

to give notice,

of Calvert county, but

the Orphans Court, and

letter of administration

of William M. Wren, late

deceased, it is ordered by the

law, for the creditors to ex-

clude against the said deceased,

and to exhibit the same, with

the proof, to the subscriber, at or be-

fore the 10th day of August, 1816.

T. H. Wilkinson, editor.

Hundred Dollars Reward

on or about the 25th Ja-

nuary, a negro man named London

Turner, late of London

Mr. George W. Higgins,

Arundel County. London

was about five feet, ten

inches high, grey eyes, yellow

teeth, black fur'd hat, a blue cloth

cap, with a large cape; he

is a carpenter and joiner; he

has three or four children, the

name of Mr. Richd Higgins, living

in George's county, as likewise

several sisters residing

in George-town, or Washington

City, the fellow, was purchased

either at the sale of George

property. A reward of 100

will be given if he is taken

and the above reward if he is

delivered to the State, and secured in any

place, and get him again.

David Ridgely,

April 1, 1816.

All persons are hereby at-

tributed to say at the

arbouring said negro at the

D. R.

reason is evident. New authors would write something new, when there is nothing new. All which they can do, therefore, is to fill new moulds with old metal, and exhibit novelty of impressions; since they cannot produce novelty of thought.

—But the novel expressions must vary from that elegance and force

in which the power and harmony of language have been already displayed.

"Europe witnessed, in eight years, four events which had great influence on the condition of mankind. The race of English monarchs expired with Elizabeth in 1603. Henry the Fourth of France was assassinated in 1610. In the same year the Moors were expelled from France. And, in the next, Gustavus Adolphus became king of Sweden. These events excited, as they ought, much attention. But the discovery of Hudson's River, with, in the same period, was of such trivial estimation as to occupy no space in popular annals.

"Let us not then, attempt to marshal against each other, internal and celestial spirits, to describe the various seasons, to condemn divine and moral truth in malignant verse or to imitate, in our native speech, the melody of ancient song.—Other paths remain to be trodden, other fields to be cultivated, other regions to be explored. The fertile earth is not yet wholly peopled. The raging ocean is not yet quite subdued.

If the learned leisure of European wealth can gain applause for meeting out, by syllables reluctantly drawn together, unharmonious hexameters, far be it from us to rival

the Manufacture. Be it ours to boast that the first vessel successfully propelled by steam was launched on the bosom of Hudson's river.

—It was here that American genius, seizing the arm of European science, bent to the purposes of our favourite parent art the wildest and most devouring element.

Feeling satisfied that the boat was now safe, I went to, to endeavor to allay the apprehensions of the passengers, and, while assuring them that the danger was over, the Mate came to inform me, that a fire had burst out in the forecastle; I made immediate arrangements to extinguish it, by getting the fire buckets, and procuring axes, to cut away the deck, if necessary to get at it;

but, being very doubtful of success, as the smoke rendered it difficult to

see at got at, I thought it my duty to provide for the safety of the passengers, and hailed for boats from the shore—but, we soon succeeded in putting the fire out. In the forecastle, we found one unhappy man, just expiring; his face was livid, and he had every appearance of being struck with lightning; which I have no doubt was the case, from various indications. I presume the lightning struck the top of the chimney, passed through the boiler, and went out forward, probably, by its action, increasing the elasticity of the steam; and, by the suddenness of the jar, starting some of the rivets. We had, at the time, less than five pound to the inch weight, on the safety valve; and the fires had been kindled but a very short time. The top of the chimney was carried away; and it is more probable that it would have been the lower parts, where it is inserted into the boiler, if done by steam—in fact, it is incredible, that the explosion by the steam, should carry away the top of an iron chimney, which was nearly 12 feet from the boiler, and not have started a thin board partition, which was very near, or blown up the decks or, otherwise, wrecked the vessel—the same cause would have affected the other boiler, if done by excess of steam; but, that was uninjured, and brought us up the next day, safely.

If you think these remarks will be interesting to your readers, you are at liberty to publish them.

I am, sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL HOWARD.

From the Trenton (New-Jersey) Federalist, Sept. 30.

On Monday the 16th inst. the Elec-

toral College of the state of Mary-

land, lately elected, assembled at

Annapolis, and on the 17th, accord-

ing to the constitution of the state,

elected the senate for five years.—

The list comprises fifteen of the

most distinguished and respectable

citizens of Maryland. A perusal

of their names recalling the memo-

ry of their characters, agreeably re-

minds us of the times of Washin-

ton, when the only enquiry concern-

ing the candidates for office was,

"If he was honest! Is he capable?

Is he faithful to the constitution?

A state of things, to which Mr. Jeff-

erson fifteen years since, assem-

bled the New-Haven merchants, he wished

to return, but which we are sor-

ry to say, under the government of

himself and adherents, has not ge-

nally arrived. At the head of the

Christophe, King of Hayti.

The following interesting particulars respecting his extraordinary character, are supplied by a gentleman who was in St. Domingo last June.

His person is the elegant model of an Hercules. In battle he is brave to desperation; his courage rising with danger. He has been seen in the heat of an engagement, animated with the fury of a tiger, raging and foaming through all his ranks. He is revengful beyond measure. He had a regiment commanded by a coloured man, which went over to Petion. The moment he was apprised of the circumstances he ordered a massacre of all the coloured women in his dominions, and not even to waste powder on them. I was shewn several places where numbers of those unfortunate females were butchered; & many were hid there by relatives till the fury abated, and I had the particulars of their escape from the lips of two or three. They still live in great dread; & some, who are even wealthy, would gladly abandon all, and go anywhere to get out of his power, whom they hate, but never name. He is extravagant in his notions of grandeur, and proud as Lucifer himself; severe as a tyrant towards those of his own colour and who are his subjects, at the same time, rigidly enforcing the laws, & protecting strangers who respect them. In no country in Europe are duties and customs so rigidly exacted, or illicit trade so completely prevented. Add to this, that I travelled in the interior of the country, where not a white face is to be seen, with as much security as I could have done in any part of Great Britain. This is not to be done without a passport signed by himself. No stranger is permitted to go a hundred yards beyond the barriers of the Cape without permission. I do not think, however, that his Government will be of long duration. He is so much the tyrant, that he must have many enemies among his seeming friends, besides being himself a usurper and engrossing all the riches of the country, and applying them often foolishly and without advance, will naturally inspire those about him with notions dangerous to his safety. His personal character is so well known, that none will attempt any thing against him till they are sure to have him. At all events, I conceive that Petion must eventually overcome him. His character is so opposite to Christophe's in all that is good, that his success will save the country.

London pap.

St. Domingo, or Hayti.

The following particulars respecting this Island are taken from a letter, dated the 15th of June, 1816.

"When a vessel arrives in the harbour of Cape Henry, no person is permitted to land until the ship has been visited by a boat from the shore. Shortly after our coming to anchor, therefore, the visiting boat came off to us, with a military officer, an interpreter, &c. Their appearance was by no means prepossessing; their dress confided of wide checked trousers, with boots above them, a long blue coat faced with red, and oat at the elbows, with a high cocked hat, with a red feather, at least two feet long, and a dragon fabric by their side, gave to their black faces a very formidable appearance. They were however very polite, inquired the news from Europe, swallowed cheese, ham, &c. by the lump, washing all down with wine, gin, and porter; they then conducted the captain and all the passengers to the Governor, the Duke de Marmalade, a black man, about 62 years of age, a native of Africa, mild in his manners, and exceedingly well liked both by natives and foreigners. He merely inquired our names and business, took all our letters, papers, &c. in order to have them translated for his master, and then ordered us to wait on Baron Dupuy, a man of colour about fifty, private secretary to the king, and reckoned a second Tillyeray. He certainly is a man of address. I was afterwards introduced to Prince John, the King's son, who is a good young man, but has no abilities. I was however, much pleased with him, and received many kind offices from him.

On one who has been negroes and coloured people only in the degraded situation in which they are in the colonies, it has a singular effect when he goes among them where they only have command and control; and although from my short residence in this quarter of the world, and from my general feelings towards them, as a people who are and have been cruelly and unjustifiably ill used, still I felt something like an illusory contempt for their assuming an authority over me.

The desolation which surrounds you in the town of Cape Henry serves to keep alive this feeling, and is, on first landing perhaps the most impressive scene I ever witnessed. It formerly contained 60 or 70,000 inhabitants, built upon a plain, in the most regular order, all the streets intersecting each other at right angles, and running in straight lines E. and W. and N. and S. The buildings have been uniformly elegant. Picture to yourself such a place; the houses completely sacked, and only the outward walls and balconies remaining—trees and shrubs growing within and upon the walls and gables growing upon the streets—and you have for ething almost as melancholy as the appearance of Cape Henry.

To complete the picture, however, you must conceive a climate uniformly serene, a kind of ignoramus in the bright blinding sun, and the lively verdure all around, something so impressively bad in the appearance of the partial occupation of the ruined houses which here and there contain a family of Blacks or Mulattoes, who words cannot convey any adequate description of the scene. You are continually reminded that there than those you now see in a corner of Asia has been a princely mansion, raised and dwelt in it, and, for eight you can tell the very persons, who huddle up in one corner of it, may have cut the thumbs of the former owners. The houses of the few English and American residents are exceptions to this, as are also the few occupied by the mulattoes. These have been completely ruined, and left to show how splendidly they must have been, when all the others were in the same state. This lone description will apply to the country. I had an opportunity of travelling 20 miles Gourdes across the Cape's distance of 50 miles—On every side I could see the ruins of fine houses & plan-

tions, and, from the appearance of the country, I have little doubt but the affection of the French is correct, "that their policies in St. Domingo were once worth all the Colonies in the West Indies." I had no opportunity of seeing Christophe, which I was sorry for, for he kept himself as cool from the Cape, that I might have continued there three months without his being once in it; and even then perhaps not visible."

Ibid.

COUNSELLOR PHILLIPS.

We make the following interesting extract from a Speech of Counsellor Phillips, delivered at Dublin, some time since, in support of a resolution recommending the immediate discussion of the Catholic Question?

"I have digressed—I shall confine myself exclusively to the resolution before us. It is a task of pain—it may be task of peril; but neither pain nor peril shall make me shrink for a moment from the avowal of even the melancholy candour which I owe you. It may be presumptuous in one so young & certainly is decreasing to one so Irish, to dissent from Grattan—I do it now however—I do it with all my soul, and I do it with the less reluctance, because the error he has committed is not yet irreparable. Let no man attempt to rant me down with his declamatory pan-gryick—I do not forget his services—I can never forget that if it was not for him we should not have had a Constitution, and that if all were like him we should still have a country. I do not forget how associated with that man (pointing to Mr. Curran) when the screechowl of intolerance was yelling, and the night of bigotry was brooding on the land, he came forth with the heart of a hero and the tongue of an angel, till at his bidding the spectre vanished—the color of our fields revived, and Ireland, even poor Ireland, glittered for a moment in the light of eloquence, and gloried in the prowess of his victory. [Loud applause.] Do not you remember, in 1782, his heart toiled, and his eye flamed, and his tongue thundered, till our whole horizon became enriched with splendour, and every peasant on our mountains shouted Liberty!—Do not you remember in that dreadful death day of our hopes, when power wielded the thunderbolt to affright, and treason emptied the treasury to corrupt; how with the ardour of youth and the wisdom of age, he rushed like Chatham, from the couch of sickness, awing, animating, exhorting, convincing, till our very sorrows were mitigated by the sweetness of his advocacy, and even the extent of our loss was for a season forgotten in the splendors of the conflagration? [Applause]—No, Grattan, we can never forget that those things were, "and were most dear to us."—We love you much, but it is because you taught us to love Ireland more. We give you our esteem—we give you our respect—we give our love our gratitude, our admiration—We will give you any thing and every thing, except our country. You may be assured that it is with much timidity I dissent from such a man. What are my reasons—you shall have them most explicitly, but I shall first state the reason which he has given for the postponement of your question. I shall do so out of respect to him if indeed it can be called respect to quote this scenter which on their very mention must excite your ridicule. Mr. G. presented your petition, & on moving that it should lie, where so many so many preceding ones have lain upon the table, he declared it to be his intention to move for no discussion. Here, in the first place, I think Mr. Grattan wrong. He got that petition, if not on the express, at least on the implied condition of discussing this session.

There was not a man at the Aggregate Meeting at which it was voted who did not expect a discussion, and that immediately. Mr. Grattan, however, was angry at "Suggestions." I do not think Mr. Grattan had any right to be angry at receiving that which every English Member was ready to receive from any English Cor-factor. Mr. Grattan was also angry at our violence. Neither do I think he had any right to be angry at what he calls our violence. There was a day when Mr. Grattan would not have spurned our suggestions, and there was also a day when he was as violent as any of us. Mr. Grattan, however, has fulfilled his own prophecy, that "an oak of the forest should not be transplanted at fifty," and, our fears that "an Irish native will soon lose its raciness in an English atmosphere." "It is not my intention (says he) to move a discussion for the present." Why? "Great obstacles have been remov-

ed." That's his first reason. [Laughter]—"I am (says he) however, still ardent." Ardent? why, it strikes me to be a very novel kind of ardour which tools on till it has removed the impediments, and then pauses at the prospect of its victory!

"And I am of opinion (he continues) that any immediate discussion would be the height of precipitatio[n]."—That is, he has removed the impediments, and with the very goal in his view, he pauses in his path, declaring that he is ardent, and after centuries of suffering, when you press for a discussion, he protests that he considers you monstrously precipitate! [A loud laugh.]—Now is not that a fair translation—[Hear, hear!]—Why really, if we did not know Mr. Grattan, one would almost imagine he was quoting from the Ministry. With the exception of one or two plain, blunt, downright, sturdy, unblushing bigots, who opposed you because you were Christians, and declared they did so, this was the cant of every hypocrite who affected liberality. "Oh, I declare (say they) they may not be cannibals, though they are Catholics, and I would be very glad to vote for them—but this is not time." Oh, no, says Bragge Bathurst, its no time—what in time of war! why it looks like bullying us." Very well—next comes the peace, and then what say our friends the Opposition. Oh, I declare peace is no time, it looks so like persuading us!"

[Loud laughter.]—For my part, serious as the subject is, it affects me with the very same ridicule with which I see I have so unconsciously affected you. I will tell you a story of which it reminds me, you may think the story ludicrous—it certainly is appropriate. It is told of the celebrated Charles Fox. Far be it from me, however, to mention that name with levity. As he was a great man, I respect him—as he was a good man, I love him—[Hear, hear!]—He had as wise a head as ever paused to deliberate—he had as sweet a tongue as ever gave the words of wisdom utterance, and he had a heart so stamped with the immediate patent of the Divinity, that its very errors might be traced to the excess of its benevolence.—[Loud Cheers.]

I had almost forgot the story—Fox was a man of genius—of course he was poor—poverty is a reproach to no man—to such a man as Fox, I think it was a pride—for if he chose to traffic with his principles—if he chose to gamble with his conscience, how easily might he have been rich?—[Hear, hear!] I guessed your answer. It would be hard indeed if you did not believe that in England talents might find a purchaser, who have seen in Ireland, how easily a blockhead may swindle himself into preferment—[Hear, hear!]—Juvenal says, that the greatest misfortune attendant upon poverty is ridicule. Fox found out a greater—debt; the Jews called on him for repayment. Ah, my dear friend, says Fox—I admit the principle; I owe you the money; but what time is this when I am going upon business? Just so our friends admit the principle—they owe you emancipation, but war's no time. Well, the Jews departed just as you did—they returned to the charge. What? cried Fox, "is this a time when I am engaged on an appointment?"—What say our friends?—It is this when I am going upon business? Just so our friends admit the principle—they owe you emancipation, but war's no time. Well, the Jews departed just as you did—they returned to the charge. What? cried Fox, "is this a time when I am engaged on an appointment?"—What say our friends?—It is this when all the world is at peace.—[A laugh.]—The Jews departed, but the end of it was, Fox with his secretary, Mr. Hare, who was as much in debt as he was, shut themselves up in garrison. The Jews used to surround his habitation at daylight, and poor Fox regularly put his head out of the window with this question: "Gentlemen, are you Fox hunting, or Hare hunting this morning?"—[Universal laughter.]—His pleasurey mitigated the very Jews. "Well, well, Fox—now, you have always admitted the principle but always protested against the time—we will give you your own time; only just fix some final day for our payment."—Ah, my dear Moses," replied Fox, "now this is friendly; I take you at your word; I will fix the day, and as it's to be a final day, what would you think of the day of judgment?"—[A laugh.]—That will be too busy a day with us. Well, well, in order to accommodate all parties, let us settle it the day after.

[Loud laughter.]—Thus it is between the war in expediency of Brigne Bathurst, and the peace in expediency of Mr. Grattan; you may expect your emancipation bill pretty much about the time that Fox appointed for the payment of his creditors."

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, Oct. 1, 1816.

Geo. Adams, T. H. Bowie, T. Tench Boone, Ralph Basil, Edother Bishop, Thos. Bicknell, C. Brown, W. A. Burton, Ellen D. Burly, John Brewer, Robert Brewer, John Camden, 2, William Carmon, Thomas R. Cross, Mary Cross, John Cross, Walter Cross, John Chase, Thos. B. Clemons, Elizabeth Cooke, Mr. Declerck, Thomas Davidson, 2, Mary Disney, Jernard Edwards, Mrs. Fowler, widow of Jno. Augustin Gamble, Eliza Gray, Samuel Gaither, Jonas Green, 2, Philip Hammond, Mathias Hammond, James Henson, 2, Charles Hunt, Richard H. Hall, H. S. Hall, James Hunter, Wm. Hall, Jon. Richard Hall, 2, Aaron Jones, Richard J. Jones, Maloy Kelly, William Kirby, Eleanor King, Jesse Lee, Wm. Lewis, Martha Larmer, W. T. T. Mason, John McPhesly, 3, William McPhesly, 2, John McDowell, Nancy McColl, Samuel Moore, Jun. Benjamin R. Morgan, Philip Morris, P. H. O'Riley, Benjamin Ogle, Jun. H. M. Ogle, Richard Owens, Letitia R. Orme, Samuel Owen, Thos. O'Rourke, Harry Parry, Samuel Peaco, Catharine Phelps, Joseph Phelps, 2, Laram T. Pease, John Quinn, Henry Price, Anne Robertson, James H. Basley, Kelli Richardson, Richard Ridgely, 2, Tim Rogers, Andrew Siller, Henrietta M. Smith, John Smith, Rezin Spurrier, Leonard Scott, Wm. Sears, Benjamin Sewall, Terens Shepherd, Sarah Tydings, William Urquhart, Ramsey Waters, Sheriff of A. County, Charles Waters, Sally Whitington, Daniel W. Wiggins, James Wright, Charles H. Willigman, Robert Young, Richard B. Watts, Sergeant Wilson, Richard Watts, Henry Woodward, Thomas Winchester.

John Munroe, Postmaster.

Oct. 10.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In confident expectation that the object of the Institution of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland for "promoting and disseminating medical and surgical knowledge throughout the state" will be more easily accomplished by calling a special meeting, I have thought proper by the advice of a number of the members of the Faculty to fix upon the first Monday in December next, for a special Convention to be held in the City of Baltimore.

At a stated meeting of the Faculty in 1807 it was conceived that medical and chirurgical knowledge would be greatly promoted by establishing distinct societies throughout the state, when the abovementioned resolutions were passed. Practitioners of medicine and surgery must see the importance of these resolutions as well as the great advantage that will result from carrying them into proper effect. It is urged and most ardently expected, that where these societies are not already organized, the subject will be taken into effective consideration; and that every society will be prepared to meet this special convention with that zeal which the spirit of the institution requires.

ENNALS MARTIN,

President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland.

Easton, Sept. 24—

1st Resolved, That the State of Maryland be divided into seven medical districts, as follows, viz: St. Mary's, Charles and Calvert counties, to constitute the 1st district; Prince George's and Montgomery, the 2d; Anne Arundel and Baltimore, the 3d; Frederick, Washington and Allegany, the 4th; Harford, Cecil and Kent, the 5th; Queen-Anne's, Talbot and Caroline, the 6th; Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester, the 7th.

2d Resolved, That it be recommended to the gentlemen of the faculty in each district, to form a meeting as soon as possible, in the most central place in their respective districts, at which first meeting, a majority of those present shall and may, fix on a future place of meeting, and shall determine on the times of meeting, which shall not exceed twice in one year, one of which meetings shall be held at least one month previous to such biennial meeting of the faculty.

3d Resolved, That the faculty in each district at their first meeting, elect by ballot, a president or chairman, for their particular district, whose office it shall be to preside at each meeting, to call special meetings in his district, when it may be deemed necessary, to correspond with the secretary or committee of the general society of the state, and to communicate such intelligence or information to the faculty, as may be thought conducive to the promotion and diffusion of medical knowledge, or the interest of the Faculty, and to attend at each biennial meeting of the faculty, and to report to the general convention the state of medical and chirurgical knowledge in their respective districts, and to report any extraordinary medical or chirurgical cases that may have occurred in their district or that may have been communicated to the medical board of the district.

4th Resolved, That it is the opinion of this convention, that it would be expedient for the said district Medical and Chirurgical Societies at their meeting, previous to each annual convention, to elect one or more of their members to attend the general meeting, and together with the president or chairman of the general society of the state, to represent the members thereof, but nevertheless such delegation or appointment, shall not prevent any other district member from attending and voting at the general convention of the faculty.

5th Resolved, That as soon as the gentlemen of the faculty in each district shall have met, and formed themselves into an association, it shall be the duty of the district societies to elect and appoint censors in each county, in each district, to represent the members thereof, on whom shall devolve all the duties heretofore enjoined by the laws of the state.

6th Resolved, That the printer of all the newspapers in the State be requested to insert the above in their newspapers once in each of the first two weeks of the months of October and November, and to send to their several accounts on the day of the meeting of the Convention for payment.

To Rich.

For the annual meeting of the State and Dwelling House Tax, at the corner of Cornhill street and Market Street. For terms apply to Thomas Brown, or James Williams, Annapolis, Oct. 1.

Now Drawing

Regularly, in the City of Baltimore.

GRAND NATIONAL LOTTERY

No. II.

35,000 Dollars.

25,000 Dollars.

10,000 Dollars.

5,000 Dollars.

2,000 Dollars.

All the above are floating.

Price of tickets only Six Dollars.

G. & R. WAITE,

CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S LANE AND EAST STREET.

Have a variety of Numbers in whole halves, quarters and eighths, which they will warrant to be undrawn, upon which they pledge themselves to pay whatever prizes they may draw; from the very great success which necessarily attend those Tickets sold in the offices, they have every expectation of selling the above Capital.

In the First Class of this Lottery

G. & R. Waite sold and paid for

Twenty Thousand Dollar Prizes, of

which were in Halves, Quarters

and Eighths.

Gentlemen at a distance, wishing to purchase Tickets of G. & R. Waite may depend upon having their orders faithfully executed per return of mail, and if the capital prizes should be drawn at the time their orders are received, the money shall be promptly returned.

Sept. 25, 1816.

State of Maryland.

In Council, September 16, 1816.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

WILLIAM DAWSON, Esquire, having produced to me his commission as Consul of his Britannic Majesty for the State of Maryland, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges as are allowed to the Consuls of friendly powers, between whom and the U. States there is no particular agreement for the regulation of the consular functions.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the U. States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the seventeenth day of August, A. D. 1816, & of the independence of the United States of America, the forty-first.

JAMES MADISON,

President of the U. States of America.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

WILLIAM DAWSON, Esquire, having produced to me his commission as Consul of his Britannic Majesty for the State of Maryland, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges as are allowed to the Consuls of friendly powers, between whom and the U. States there is no particular agreement for the regulation of the consular functions.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the U. States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the city

POET'S CORNER.

Lines, on seeing the ship *Dryade* sail
for Norden's port with the Missionaries for India.

Hark! the western gales arise,
Swelling hearts announce the breeze;
Fair and pleasant are the skies,
Smooth and tranquil are the seas;
The sun and stars, the wind and waves con-
spire,
To waft them to the havens they desire.
Lo! the flowing falls unfurld,
Gently she glides along the deep;
On the crackles, watry world,
Lord thy heralds lately keep!
Assembled on the deck they pray and sing:
We hear the loud horn or sweet echo's wing.
The much desired light we lofe,
To see far distant borne a way.
With the glorious gospel news—
Wide to spread the enlightening ray!
With joy they leave their friends and native shores.

That savage nations Jaws may adore.
Flaming seraphs, angel's bright,
Swift as sun-beams fly!
View the scheme with great delight,
Guard the bark with watchful eye!
They long to see the glorious Gospel shine,
Wher' e'er the sun emits his rays benign.

Oh! glorious Son of God!
Hail! O what auspicious day,
When thy name shall fly abroad,
And all the earth thy truth obey;
When east and west, and north, and south
Shall unite.

An universal anthem to thy praise!

From the Boston Centinel.

Useful Poetry.

I have heard it remarked by a cynical old fellow, that he never heard or read but four good lines of poetry in his lifetime; and then he found in an old almanac:

"Thirty days hath September,
April, June, and November,
February hath twenty-eight alone,
And all the rest have thirty-one."

He said, he had found to be untrue lines and therefore good ones. But this was the opinion of a cynic. However, if I am rightly informed by a neighbour, who is esteemed an excellent FARMAN, the following may be added to the number of Mr. Cynic's good lines, as I am assured they will be found very useful in the purchase of that excellent animal, the Cow, which should answer to the following description:

"Long in the sides—bright in the eyes,
Short in her legs—thin in her thighs,
Big in her ribs—wide in her pins,
Full in her bosom—small in her limbs,
Long in her face—fine in her tail,
And never omitting to fill up the pail.

A Lover of Poetry.

Epigram on a Tedium Judge.
His dull face was all on fire,
A Judge long did rue it;
His purple garments came from Tyre,
His arguments went to it.

THE RIVER JORDAN.

From Chateaubriand's Travels in
Greece, Palestine, Egypt, and Bar-
baria.

We advanced for an hour and a half with excessive difficulty over a fine white sand. We were approaching a grove of palm trees and tamarisks which to my great astonishment I perceived in the midst of this sterile tract. The Arabs all at once stopped, and pointed to something that I had not yet marked at the bottom of the ravine. Unable to make out what it was, I perceived what appeared to be sand in motion. On drawing nearer to this singular object, I beheld a yellowish current, which I could scarcely distinguish from the sand on its shores. It was deeply sunk below its bank, and its sluggish streams rolled slow on. This was the Jordan.

I had surveyed the great rivers of America with that pleasure which solitude and nature impart; I visited the Tyber with enthusiasm, and sought with the same interest the Euphrates and the Cephalus—but I cannot express what I felt at the sight of the Jordan. Not only did this river remind me of a renowned antiquity, and one of the most celebrated names that the most exquisite poetry confined to the memory of man; but its shores presented to my view the theatre of the miracles of my religion. Judea is the only country of the world, that revises in the traveller the memory of human affairs, and of celestial things; and which, by this combination produces in the soul a feeling and idea which no other region is capable of exciting.

The Arabs stripped and plunged into the Jordan. I durst not follow the example on account of the fever by which I was still tormented; but I fell on my knees on the bank with my two servants and the drogoman of the monastery. Having no Bible with us, we could not repeat the passage of Scripture relating to the spot where we now were, but the drogoman, who knew the customs of the place, began to sing *Dieu Maro Stella*. We responded, like Sailors at the end of their voyage. I then took up some water of the river in a leather vessel; it did not seem to me so sweet as sugar, according to the expression of a pious missionary. I thought it on the contrary, rather brackish; but though I durst not drink on said river.

siderable quantity, I felt no inconveniences from it; nay, I think it would be very pleasant, if it were purified from the sand which it carries along with it.

About two leagues from the place where we halted, I perceived higher up the river a thicker of considerable extent. I determined to proceed thither, for it is calculated this must be the spot where the Israelites passed the river, facing Jericho, where the manna ceased to fall, where the Hebrews tasted the first fruit of the land of Promise, where Naaman was cured of his leprosy, and lastly, where Christ was baptised by St. John. Towards this place we advanced, but as we drew near to it, we heard the voices of men in the thicket. Unfortunately the human voice, which cheers you every where else, and which you would love to hear on the banks of the Jordan, is precisely what alarms you in these deserts. The Bethelites and drogoman proposed an immediate retreat; but I was determined to examine the river facing the spot where we then stood. They yielded with reluctance to my resolution, & we again repaired to the bank of the Jordan, which the bend of the river had carried to some distance from us on the right. I found it of about the same width & depth as at a league lower down that is, six or seven feet deep, close to the shore, and about 50 paces in breadth.

The guides urged me to depart, & Ali Ago himself grumbled. Having finished making such notes as I considered most important, I complied with the wishes of the caravan and saluted the Jordan for the last time.

Genteel Economy.

A certain Lady whose taste is equal to her economy, was under the necessity of asking a friend to dinner; the following is the bill of fare, and the expense of each dish, which was found on the carpet:

At top, two herrings, id.

Middle, 1 1/2 oz. butter melt-
ed. 0 1/2

Bottom, three mutton chops, cut thin. 2

One side, one pound of small potatoes. 0 1/2

On the other side pickled cabbage. 0 1/2

Fish removed, two larks, plenty of crumbs. 1 1/2

Mutton removed, French-roll boiled for pudding. 0 1/2

Parsley for Garnish. 0 1/2

7d.

The dinner was served upon chine, looked light, tasty, and pretty—the table small, and the dishes well proportioned. We hope each newly married lady will keep this as a lesson; it is worth knowing how to serve up seven dishes, consisting of a dish of fish, joint of mutton, couple of fowls, pudding, vegetables, and sauce, for seven persons.

Notice is hereby given,

That a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, praying that a law may pass to make public a road that leads from the public road between Piscataway and Mr. Samuel Hood's through the lands of the heirs of Col. John H. Beanes, of William Lyles, and of Joseph Bozman, to Piscataway Creek, and to the Cove-fishing landing of Mrs. Mary Bozman.

Basil Bowline.

Sept. 19, 1816. Sw.

Notice is hereby given,

To all whom it may concern. That a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Maryland, praying the passage of a law to straighten and make public the road in Prince-George's county, branching from the Piscataway road, near John Palmer's tavern, passing through the lane between the lands of the late Peter Savery, and William Bayne, and intersecting the Alexandria road from Upper Marlboro' at Francis Perkins's.

Geo. Semmes.

Sept. 19, 1816. Sw.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed from Anne-Arundel County Court, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday the 10th day of October, at Mr. James Horner's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, for cash, two negro boys, William and Peter, also one negro man named Moses; being taken as the property of Solomon Sparrow, jun. security for Joseph Watkins, to satisfy a debt due Joseph Sands.

H. Welch, of Boston, Sheriff,
A. A. County.

Sep. 26.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all, whom it may concern, that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, for a public road to lead from the bridge which divides the farm of V. Maxey, from that of John Johns, on West River, in Anne-Arundel county, to the landing of Capt. William Nor-

man on said river.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will expose to public sale, on the terms herein after stated, the following tract of land, late the real estate of Thomas and Henrietta Chesley, of Calvert county, Maryland, to wit: On Wednesday the 13th of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, the real estate of William McCauley, deceased, consisting of a house and lot, on the Head of Severn, at the Indian Landing. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description, as those inclined to purchase, will view the premises previous to the day of sale—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Terms of Sale—the purchaser to give bond, with security for the payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed.

The creditors of the said William McCauley are hereby notified to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers of this paper within six months from the day of sale.

Joseph Evans, Trustee.

Sept. 25.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the subscriber will expose to public sale at Hanover Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Thursday the seventeenth of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, the real estate of William McCauley, deceased, consisting of a house and lot, on the Head of Severn, at the Indian Landing. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description, as those inclined to purchase, will view the premises previous to the day of sale—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Terms of Sale—the purchaser to give bond, with security for the payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed.

The creditors of the said William McCauley are hereby notified to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers of this paper within six months from the day of sale.

Joseph Evans, Trustee.

Sept. 25.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Saturday the 12th day of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, (Sunday excepted,) the premises.

Terms of Sale.

Of Amos Chambers, deceased, consisting of a House and Lot in the Town of New-Lisbon, on the Baltimore & Frederick turnpike, and a Tract of Land containing about 165 acres lying near Col. Thomas Hood's. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the premises previous to the sale.

The sale of the house and lot to commence at 8 o'clock; the other at 12 o'clock.

Terms of Sale.

The purchaser to give bond with security for payment of the purchase money, in 6, 12 and 18 months, with interest thereon. On the ratification of the sale, & on payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to give a deed.

Larkin Shipley, Trustee.

September 19, 1816.

ts.

TAVERN.

REZIN D. BALDWIN.

Respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a Tavern and Boarding-House, at that well known stand occupied for many years by Captain James Thoms. Its vicinity to the Stadt-House will at all times render it the most convenient resort to strangers having business to transact in any of the public offices. Those who may be inclined to patronize the establishment, are assured that the best accommodations are provided, and the most unremitting attention shall be paid to his guests. This establishment having been always the resort of gentlemen from the Eastern Shore, it is hoped that they will continue to frequent it; and so far as attention, good fare, and moderate rates, can support the character of an establishment as well known, he pledges himself they shall not be wanting. Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, and horses taken at liberty.

Sept. 12.

Farmers Bank of Maryland, 20th September, 1816.

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 4 per cent on the stock of said Bank for six months, ending the first, and payable on or after the seventh of October next, to stockholders on the western shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the Bank at Easton, upon personal application, or by correct simple order.

By order of the Board,

Jona. Pinkney, Cashier.

Sept. 26.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale on Wednesday the 16th of October next, at 12 o'clock A.M. at Richardson's tavern on the Baltimore & Frederick turnpike road in A. A. County, all those tracts or parcels of tracts of land lying near Patapsco River in Baltimore county, situated in the neighbourhood of and near, which Charles Elder, son did possess, containing 60 acres more or less. The above land is well wooded and contains a large supply of valuable timber. Terms of sale—twelve months credit will be given on the purchase giving bond, with approved security for the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon from the day of sale, and on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, the subscriber is authorized to give a deed.

All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to exhibit them on or before the 12th day of April next, they will otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Benjamin Pindle, Trustee.

Sept. 26.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway on or about the 25th January last, a negro man named London, calls himself London Turner, late the property of Mr. George W. Higgins, of Anne-Arundel County. London is 38 or 40 years of age, five feet, ten or eleven inches high, grey eyes, yellow complexion; had on when he absconded a new black fur'd hat, a blue cloth great coat, with a large cape; he had other cloathing with him. London is a compleat carpenter and joiner; he has a wife and three or four children, the property of a Mr. Richd Higgins, living in Prince-George's county, as likewise mother and several sisters residing either in George-town, or Washington City. His fellow, was purchased by the subscriber at the sale of George W. Higgins' property. A reward of 100 dollars will be given if he is taken in the state, and the above reward if taken out of the state, and secured in any safe place that it may be the fate of this fugitive, to be debased, even below the level of his machines, & tools, have had an ample opportunity of men, & means of discipline, not only an enthusiasm for the cause they espouse, but a spirit of activity, & enterprise, that render evasion, and not the mere flight, the best method of escape.

It may be the fate of this fugitive to be brought to fight for his master, but they will be fought for those who are best able to defend them.

Few of the celebrated fugitives, especially those who have absconded from a prison, have ever been captured, & returned to justice, without being compelled to give up their freedom, & to be sent back to their masters.

Especially those who have absconded from a prison, have ever been captured, & returned to justice, without being compelled to give up their freedom, & to be sent back to their masters.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Oct. 17.

The increased majorities with which all the counties which chose federal electors in September last, have elected Federal Republican Delegates to the next Legislature, must be as truly gratifying to every patriotic and virtuous mind, as honourable to the counties themselves, and discouraging to the advocates and minions of a corrupt administration. Indeed, the administration itself, after all the labour, pains and cunning, which it employed to promote the election of men of its own political character, must feel somewhat depressed, at the decided and unequivocal vote of disapprobation so repeatedly passed by the people of Maryland upon its ruinous and iniquitous policy; and however great its wishes may have been of bringing this state back to the fallacious opinions which prevailed over her in 1801, must now relinquish all hopes of her forsaking the "good old way," pointed out by him who was the principal achiever of the independence we now enjoy; and by the neglect of whose salutary counsels, the lovers of war and embargoes have subjected this country to privations and burthens before unknown to her.

Pennsylvania Elect.

It is with pleasure we notice the election of Commodore Thomas Truxton to the office of Sheriff of Philadelphia. One who served his country so faithfully on the ocean, merits the full confidence of his fellow-citizens on the land. His capture of the French frigate *Insurgent*, and his compelling the ship *La Vengeance* to strike her flag to him, while he commanded the *Constellation*, are actions, which when dwelt upon, cannot fail to produce in the bosom of all who venerate practical patriotism, that high respect for him, which would prompt them to exalt him to the highest station, to which his ambition, controlled by his virtue, might lead him to aspire.

Messieurs Hopkinson and Sargent, have been re-elected Representatives to Congress from the Philadelphia district, by respectable majorities. This district, which is entitled to four representatives, has likewise chosen two democrats, Messrs. Anderson and Seybert, who, it is said, do not side with either of the parties which are distinguished by the titles of "New" and "Old School Democrats."

For the Maryland Gazette.

I read the other day, in 'tother paper, a great deal of whining and whimpering about the last election in this city. It seems that the federal candidates got votes upon which the democrats counted, and so we are abused for voting our real sentiments. Now, Mr. Printer, why should these gentrified be so noisy just because some people among us resolved to do what a great many others will do at another election, and that is, vote for the best men, without being afraid to do it. How have the democrats got the votes here before? It was by promising people offices, and threatening to deprive some of their bread if they did not vote for them. Now, however, the case is different, and these great men who have ruled the town for some years past, are but common people just like ourselves. Now we are free to vote as we like, without being afraid of the consequences. This being the case, who can doubt that this city will be hereafter federal? Why should it be democratic? The democrats have done every thing they could do to ruin the place, and they have been supported in their doings by our great men who pretend to be great patriots, because they want to hold good offices, and who have made use of us for their own profit. This has been the case, and what wry faces, and angry looks, we have around us because it is to be no longer the case. Yes, indeed, "Since the October election of 1816, there has been a defection in the republican majority." And if federal candidates had been brought out a few days sooner, there would have been a much greater defection as it is called, and more than that, we should have had better men to represent us. As it is we shall have them next year, and so numerous grumbliers, if you can't grin and bear it, why then you may go and hang yourselves.

A Citizen.

The following statement shows the state of parties in the next House of Delegates —

	Fed.	Dem.
St. Mary's,	4	0
Charles,	4	0
Montgomery,	4	0
Prince George's,	4	0
Frederick,	4	0
Allegany,	4	0
Calvert,	4	0
Cecil,	4	0
Kent,	4	0
Caroline,	4	0
Talbot,	4	0
Somerset,	4	0
Wicomico,	4	0
Worcester,	4	0
Queen Anne's,	0	4
Washington,	0	4
Baltimore county,	0	4
Harford,	0	4
Baltimore city,	0	2
Anne Arundel,	0	4
City of Annapolis,	0	2
	56	21

PRINCE GEORGE'S.

	Fed.	Herbert.	Dem.	Barney
Vansville	105	200		
Bladensburg	127	102		
Marlborough	137	90		
Piscataway	314	46		
Nottingham	146			146
	829			584
Herbert's majority			245	
From which take Barney's majority in Anne Arundel			198	
And it leaves Herbert a majority (in the whole district) of			47	

For the Assembly.

	Federal.	Hall,	Somers,	Sequins,	Cloud,	Cloud,	Cloud,
Vansville	104	103	99	103			
Bladensburg	130	127	128	131			
Marlborough	139	136	134	137			
Piscataway	307	311	305	316			
Nottingham	152	165	150	153			
	832	842	816	840			
Democratic.					Total,	2841	2825
Bowie,						2874	2823
Springfield,							
McElderry,							
	594	588	606	577			

CECIL.

	Fed.	Reid,	Dem.	Archer,	Majority for Reid,	For the Assembly.
					334	
						Total,
						1028
						694

KENT.

	Fed.	Reid,	Dem.	Archer,	And it leaves Reid a majority in the entire district of
					93

For the Assembly.

	Fed.	Boyer,	Harris,	Canwell,	5:15	Ringgold,	Mollifit,	Whittington,	Mussey,	Total,
		585	593							
		578	590							
		575	590							
		569	582							
		569	582							

TALBOT COUNTY.

	Federal,	Easton,	Chappel,	Trappe,	St. Michael's,	Total,

E N Hambleton	210	181	206	182	180	
Alex'r. Hands,	217	179	203	189	178	
John Seth,	216	183	203	180	178	
Rob't. Banning,	213	180	183	184	176	
For congress,						
William Potter,	218	181	215	182	178	
Democratic.						
S. Dickinson,	212	104	156	170	160	
W. Hayward, jr.	223	131	136	169	169	
Edward Lloyd,	216	154	137	170	167	
Sam'l. Tenant,	206	101	129	165	161	
For Congress,						
Thos' Culbreth,	211	103	134	167	167	

The following statement shows the majorities given to the two gentlemen in the several counties composing the district they were candidates to represent in the next Congress:

Potter's majority in Talbot 171

De. in Caroline 103

Makinson in the two counties a majority of 274

Culbreth's majority in Queen Anne's 325

From this take 224

And the remainder which is 51

which is Culbreth's majority in the whole district.

DORCHESTER.

	Federal.	B. W. Lecompte,	Robert Hart,	Thomas Pitt,	Edward Griffith,	E. K. Wilson,	Thomas Bayly,	Democratic.

MONTGOMERY.

Carriages for Sale.

JONATHAN HUTTON,
Has, at his Shop, in Corn-Hill street,

the following Carriages for sale:

One light, fashionable,
2 w. Gig.

well finished, and in complete order

A light second-hand Jersey Wagon,

calculated for country use; and

A second-hand Chaise.

The above carriages will be disposed of

on the most accommodating terms for

Cash.

Annapolis, Oct. 17. 3w.

[American.]

from the Winchester Genesee Co. Gaz.

A check to the Squirrel Emigrati-

on.

WARFIELD & RIDGELY.

Have just received, and offer for sale,

a handsome and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Superfine and second Cloths and Cassi-

meres, Blue and White Kersey, Plains,

Bocking Baize, Coatings and Mole

Skins, do. 4-4 Irish Linens, Russet

Sheeting, 4-4 5-4 Cambrian Muslins,

4-4 5-4 Figured and Plain Leno, and

Jacquet Muslins, 3-4 Russet and 6-4,

6-4 Table Diapers, Ticklingburg, Brown

Burlaps, &c. &c.

They have also a good assortment of

GROCERIES, viz.

Best Cognac Brandy, Spirit, Holland

Gin, Madeira, Lisbon, Port, Malaga and

Cherry Wines, Loaf, Lump and Piece

Sugar, Brown do, Imperial Hyson,

Young Hyson, Green and Souchong

Teas, &c. &c.

With an excellent assortment of Queens

Ware and Ironmongery.

All of which they are determined to

dispose of at the most moderate prices

for Cash, or on short credit, and to

punctual customers as usual.

Annapolis, Oct. 17. 1216. 3w.

[American.]

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the late Governor, Carver from Paris, we have received French pa-

per to Aug. 26th. The Duke of Kent

was travelling in France under the

name of the Count of Dublin. A wo-

man had been sentenced to death for

poisoning her husband, and another for

poisoning her father and mother. The

general Lallemand, father and son,

are sentenced to death *par contumace*.

A traveller from Louisiana has brought

to Paris, and exhibited there, a living

crocodile.

General Kussevoe has gone from

Switzerland to Italy, in company with

Lord Stewart. Bull fights like those

common in Spain, have been exhibited

at Bayonne. The Polytechnic school

is to be immediately reorganized. A

grand fête was celebrated at Paris on

the 23d of August. Immediately af-

ter the fete the Duke of Wellington

arrived to repair to his head-quarters at

Gambetta.

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the 23d of August. Immediately af-

ter the fete the Duke of Wellington

arrived to repair to his head-quarters at

Gambetta.

GENERAL KUSSEVOE HAS GONE FROM

SWITZERLAND TO ITALY.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber hath obtained
from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on
the estate of John Wood late of said
county, deceased. All persons having
claims against said deceased are hereby
warned to exhibit them on or before
the first day of May next, legally authen-
ticated, and those indebted to the
same to make immediate payment to

Mary Wood, Adm'r.

October 17, 1816. 3w.

[American.]

200 Dollars Reward.

Will be given for apprehending and securing
the two following Negro Men, who absconded
from the subscriber, residing at West River,
Anne Arundel county, on the night of the
10th September last.

Ben, about 35 years of age, a feet & inches
high, stoutly made, dusky, black complexion,
down look, speaks and moves slowly, and has
a florid appearance; had on country made

clothes, much worn, but had received Wake-
field cloth and linen for a new suit, & has rela-
tions, I believe, employed by the Mr. Elliotts
at Ell Ridge, and a sister at Baltimore.

Ned, who calls himself Ned Smoother,
about 24 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches
high, lightly made but well proportioned,
deep smooth black skin, speaks with anima-
tion, and moves with activity; has two bro-
thers in Baltimore-town, and one near Spar-
rows Point, in the farm of Col. Howard;
also a mother near Friendship in Anne Arundel
county. They are both excellent sailors
and Ned handy at Carpenter's work—Fifty
dollars for each will be given if taken in
the state, and one hundred for each if out of
the state, and delivered to the subscriber, or
to any other near Friendship in Anne Arundel
county.

John Francis Merritt,
October 17. 3w.

[American.]

State of Maryland, SC.

Calvert County. Orphans Court, Sep-
tember 5th, 1816.

On application of DORCAS GRIFFIS, ad-

ministrator of JOSEPH GRIFFIS, late of

Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered by the

court, that the said administrator give the no-

tice required by law for the creditors to exhi-

bit their claims against the said deceased, and

that the same be published once in each week,

in the paper fix successive weeks, in the

Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette,

of Annapolis.

W. Smith, Dep. Reg. of Wills,

for Calvert county.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath

obtained from the Orphans Court of said coun-

try, in Maryland, letters of administration on

the personal estate of JOSEPH GRIFFIS,

late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons

having claims against the said deceased, are hereby

warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers

thereof, to the subscriber, at or before

the fifth day of March next; they may otherwise

by law be excluded from all

benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this

this day of September, 1816.

Dorcas Griffis, administrator.

Sept. 17. 3w.

[American.]

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will expose at pub-

lic sale, on Thursday the 31st instant,

at 11 o'clock, if fair, or not the next

day, Sunday excepted, at the Farm of

Mrs. Ariana Hall, on West river,

Anne Arundel county, formerly the resi-

dence of Mordecai Hall, part of the

personal property of Dr. Henry Hall,

late of said county, deceased, consisting

of cattle and sheep, two yoke of work

oxen, one elegant young gig horse, one

saddle horse, one mare and colt, also

sundry articles of house-hold and kitchen

furniture, consisting of one mahogany

dining table, one tea table, one

large walnut table, one mahogany

From a Philadelphia Paper.
Assistance in cases generally known
by the name of.
HARD HEARING.

Mr. Printer,

For some years past I have devoted much of my time in trying to give relief to those who are so unfortunate as to labour under this affliction. At times success did partially crown my endeavours, and at other times disappointment was the result of all my trouble.

For some purpose inscrutable to us, Providence has annexed to every evil its attendant good, and every disease its appropriate remedy. Knowing this—and knowing that the Giver of all things has permitted a remedy to grow—I considered it a duty which I owed to myself, to find out this remedy—but as charitably disposed towards my suffering fellow-creatures, I considered it a duty which I owed to them also.

At length, my friends, permit me to be of the opinion, that I have been successful, as much, if not more so than any other man, yet,

Heretofore, people put into their ears what was recommended to help. Yes, they were in the habit of doing so.

This was wrong.

This made them worse.

The ears are too tender to bear it. Now!—and it is somewhat singular, the remedy which I have discovered must not be put into the ears—but instead of being used in the ears, must be used quite a different way.

The remedy gives help—except to quite old people—who begin to lose their eye sight, as well as hearing. To all others, it has as yet seldom failed of restoring that great blessing, of which they have been deprived.

The remedy, with directions, can be sent to the patient, by post or otherwise, to any place however distant, and at the same time. No doubt it will be satisfactory to know, that those who use it, may follow their daily business and eat and drink whatever tastes best to them.

DR. D. GREEN,
Reading, Pa. Sept. 21,
1816.

From the London Commercial Magazine.

RURAL ECONOMY.
Method of Preserving Fruit, of different kinds, in a fresh state for 12 months.

To the Editor.

Sir,
Accept the following receipt—having repeatedly tried it, I can vouch for its efficacy.

It is necessary to pull the fruit two or three days before you begin the process; take care not to bruise the fruit, and to pull them before they are quite ripe. Spread them on a little clean straw to dry them. This is best done on a parlour floor, leaving the windows open to admit fresh air, so that all the moisture on the skin of the fruit may be perfectly dried away.

Pears and apples take three days; strawberries only 24 hours.

The latter should be taken up on a silver three pronged fork, and the stalk cut off without touching them, as the least pressure will cause them to rot. Take only the largest and fairest fruit. This is the most tender and difficult fruit to preserve; but, if done with attention, will keep six months; there must not be more than a pound in each jar.

Choose a common earthen jar, with a stopper of the same, which will fit close; the pears and apples when sorted as before, must be wrapped up separately in soft wrapping paper; twist it closely about the fruit, then lay clean straw on the bottom, and a layer of fruit; then a layer of straw; and so on till your vessel be full; but you must not put more than a dozen in a jar; if more, their weight will bruise those at the bottom.

Peaches and apricots are best stored up, wrapped each in soft paper, & fine shred paper between the fruit, and also the layers. Grapes must be stored in the jar with fine shred paper, which will keep one from touching the other as much as possible. Five or six bunches are the most which should be put in one jar; if they be large, not so many; for it is to be understood, that whenever you open a jar, you must use that day all the fruit that is in it.

Strawberries as well as peaches, should have fine shred paper under and between them, in the place of straw, which is only to be used for

apples and pears. Put in the strawberries and the paper layer by layer. When the jar is full, put on the stopper, and have it well fitted round so as perfectly to keep out the air; a composition of resin or grafting wax, is best; let none get it get within the jar, which is to be placed in a temperate cellar. Be sure to finish your process in the last quarter of the moon.

Do not press the fruit; as any juice running out would spoil all below.

TO FARMERS.

We insert the following Communication with pleasure, and recommend it as well worth an attentive perusal. Our brother editors will undoubtedly give it an extensive circulation.

Communication by Gen. Humphreys, To the Agricultural Society.

On making Cider and preserving Pomace as a substitute for Hay.

The enemies, which threatened the destruction of our apple-trees, have been principally destroyed themselves, by the extraordinary seasons that we have lately experienced; in such that there is a plenty of apples in many parts of the country.

It is desirable that farmers should use the best economy with respect to the fruit, and the management of the liquor to be extracted from it. With a little reasonable attention, it may undoubtedly be made a much more important article, in rural economy, than it has been in times past.

Sometimes it is necessary to gather the fruit early, to prevent its being lost; or because it is more convenient to perform this labour then, than it would at a later period. If apples are picked from the tree when unripe, they should be suffered to remain in heaps on the barn floor, or under cover, till they have lost some of their austere hardness. It is better that they should thus become mellow, and even begin to decay, than be put into the mill while hard.

The trouble of sorting and grinding together those of the same description, as nearly as may be, will be fully compensated by the improvement of the liquor.

Apples should be ground or macerated more into a pulp, and continue longer in that state before the juice is expressed, than has been usually practised.

Some farmers are in the habit of filtering their cider through sand. They think, that it not only frees it from all foreign particles, but likewise that it has a tendency to preserve its natural vinous taste and prevent it from growing sour.

Particular care ought to be used, with respect to the cleanliness of the casks, to prevent it from being musty.

It is believed that cider well made here, is commonly of a better quality, than it is in England or on the continent of Europe, whether drunk from the barrel or bottle. The month of March is the time for bottling. When carefully prepared & bottled, it is almost equal to Champaigne wine. Many good judges have been deceived and pronounced it to be the latter. When farmers cannot procure bottles for any part of their cider, they may render it highly pleasant to the palate, and valuable in the market at a trifling expense, by drawing it from one cask into another, and thus ripening and refining it. In many places, it is sold for a quarter of a dollar bottle, it is such an excellent succedaneum for the juice of the grape that imported spirituous liquors may be in a great measure dispensed with provided proper skill be bestowed, in the process and preparation of the cider. The fruit is at hand, and is plenty. Within the last twenty years, a great improvement has taken place by the introduction of several kinds of fine apples, before uncultivated in the State. It must be owing to the negligence of any owner of a little land, who shall be long without them.

In the first settlement of New-England by the Europeans, probably there was hardly a mile square, in which Grapes-Vine were not found. The soil and climate are, therefore, favourable to their growth.

Vineyards might doubtless flourish, and wines of a good quality be made, in great abundance. Much labour, however would be required. It is a question to be decided, whether it be the most advantageous to cultivate Orchards or Vineyards. Those, who have the conveniences, would render a service to the community, in deciding this point by speeches. Some of the members of the Society are making laudable efforts for the purpose.

It is well ascertained, that the Pomace, from which cider has been obtained, still retains a great deal of nourishment for animals, and that most kinds of live-stock eat it greedily, in its neglected and often dirty condition. It has been but rarely laid up for use in the winter. During the present scarcity of hay, when recourse ought to be had to every possible expedient for increasing and eking out the quantity of forage, would it not be adviseable to save all this Pomace in the best possible manner? If no better be suggested, it is recommended, after the cheese shall have been sufficiently pressed, that it should be cut up and dried, only so much as to prevent its souring or rotting by fermentation, and then placed in thin layers in a mow or stack, with a competent layer of any kind of straw between every two layers of Pomace. Some of its nutritious qualities will be imbibed by the straw, and a portion of salt sprinkled in the mass, will make it still more palatable. A few farmers who have made the experiment of curing Pomace, state that it is worth, at least a dollar a bushel, in common seasons.

Others have attempted to convert Pomace into manure, but they are said to have failed of success, for want of adopting a right mode for correcting the vegetable acid.

The results of all further trials, for making an article which has hitherto been of little utility, valuable in any way, would be very acceptable to the Agricultural Society. After the earnest invitations which have been given to farmers in general, it is a remarkable fact, that but one communication has been made to them in answer to the question proposed in the Agricultural Almanack for the year 1816, by any person who was not a member of the society.

N. B. The same method, which is above recommended, may be made use of for curing Indian Corn, which has been sowed, in broadcast, for forage.

Notice is hereby given,

That a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, praying that a law may pass to make public a road that leads from the public road between Piscataway and Mr. Samuel Bond's through the lands of the heirs of Col. John H. Beanes, of William Lyles, and of Joseph Boorman, to Piscataway Creek, and to the Cove-fishing-landing of Mrs. Mary Boorman.

Basil Bowline, Sw.

Sept. 19, 1816.

Notice is hereby given,

To all whom it may concern, that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, praying the passage of a law to straighten and make public the road in Prince-Georgian county, branching from the Piscataway road, near John Palmer's tavern, passing through the lane between the lands of the late Peter Savary, and William Bayne, and intersecting the Alexandria road from Upper Marlboro', at Francis Perkins'.

GEO. SEMMENS.

Sept. 19, 1816.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all, whom it may concern, that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, for a public road to lead from the bridge which divides the farm of W. Maxey from that of John Johns, on West-River, in Anne Arundel county, to the landing of Capt. William Norman on said River.

GEO. SEMMENS.

Sept. 19, 1816.

TAVERN.

REZIN D. BALDWIN.
Respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a Tavern and Boarding-House, at that well known stand occupied for many years by Captain James Thomas. Its vicinity to the Stadt-House will at all times render it the most convenient resort to strangers having business to transact in any of the public offices. Those who may be inclined to patronize the establishment, are assured that the best accommodations are provided, and the most unremitting attention shall be paid to his guests. This establishment having been always the resort of gentlemen from the Eastern Shore, it is hoped that they will continue to frequent it; and so far as attention, good fare, and moderate rates, can support the character of an establishment so well known, he pledges himself they shall not be wanting. Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, and horses taken at livery.

Sept. 12.

To Rent,

For the ensuing year,
The Store and Dwelling House, at the corner of Corn Hill street and Market-street. For terms apply to Mr. Thomas Brown, or James Williams.

Annapolis, Oct. 3.

3w.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will expose to public sale, on the terms herein after named, the following tract of land, late the real estate of Thomas and Henrietta Cheley, of Calvert County, Maryland, to wit: On Wednesday the 2d of October next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, at St. Clements' Bay, in St. Mary's county, one tract of land, situated near the waters of St. Clements' Bay, containing two hundred acres more or less, to which there are a tenant's house and tolerable improvements. And on

Tuesday the 9th of October, or the first fair day thereafter, on the premises, the undermentioned lands, situated in Calvert County, viz: A tract of land lying on the Patuxent River, near the mouth of Battle Creek, and 8 miles below Benedict, containing two hundred and fifty acres to which will be appended about twenty-five acres of wood land. This tract is level and fertile, and though in its present state is not very productive, by the application of plough and clover, it is well adapted to the cultivation of Indian corn, wheat and tobacco; possessing all the advantages derivable from vicinity to navigable water, abounding in fine fish and oysters, and a variety of wild fowl; & its production being accessible to market at a very inconsiderable expence. Its situation commanding, with an extensive water prospect, and enlarged view of the surrounding country; has a small orchard, good water, is sheltered, and the neighbourhood agreeable; the buildings require lone repairs. Also one other tract of land, containing four hundred and forty-four acres, more or less; and another tract containing two hundred and five acres. These lands lie about 5 miles above the last described property, possessing similar advantages, and bounded on the one part by Battle Creek, a bold and navigable water, emptying into Pascatox. The latter parcels of land are adjoining, and will be apporioned in any manner to suit purchasers. A more minute description is deemed unnecessary; those desirous of becoming purchasers will no doubt obtain a previous acquaintance with the property, and to which their attention is invited. Mr. Benjamin Card residing on the first tract of Calver land, will give either or all of them upon application. Purchasers will have immediate liberty of feeding grain, and full permission will be delivered on the first of January ensuing, on the following terms: The purchasers to give bond, with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, in three annual instalments, with interest accrued, payable annually on the whole amount. The aforementioned lands will be sold by the subscriber for the benefit of the heirs at law of the said deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty-eighth day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Prince George's County.

I hereby certify, that Simon Mitchell, of said county, brought me as a stray, trespassing on my enclosure, a bright sorrel Gelding, aged about three years, with a crooked tail, six years old, about thirteen hands high, the tail and gallop. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace, for said county, this 15th day of September, 1816.

Geo. Compton.

The owner is requested to pay the charges, and to take the horse away.

(Signed) Singleton M.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Anne Arundel County Orphans Court
September 17th, 1816.

An application by petition of George Washington, field administrator of Eli Ward, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered, that he be given the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,

A. A. County.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will expose to public sale, on the terms herein after named, the following tract of land, late the real estate of Thomas and Henrietta Cheley, of Calvert County, to wit: On Wednesday the 2d of October next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, at St. Clements' Bay, in St. Mary's county, one tract of land lying on the Patuxent River, near the mouth of Battle Creek, and 8 miles below Benedict, containing two hundred and five acres to which will be appended about twenty-five acres of wood land. This tract is level and fertile, and though in its present state is not very productive, by the application of plough and clover, it is well adapted to the cultivation of Indian corn, wheat and tobacco; possessing all the advantages derivable from vicinity to navigable water, abounding in fine fish and oysters, and a variety of wild fowl; & its production being accessible to market at a very inconsiderable expence. Its situation commanding, with an extensive and enlarged view of the surrounding country; has a small orchard, good water, is sheltered, and the neighbourhood agreeable; the buildings require lone repairs. Also one other tract of land, containing four hundred and forty-four acres, more or less; and another tract containing two hundred and five acres. These lands lie about 5 miles above the last described property, possessing similar advantages, and bounded on the one part by Battle Creek, a bold and navigable water, emptying into Pascatox. The latter parcels of land are adjoining, and will be apporioned in any manner to suit purchasers. A more minute description is deemed unnecessary; those desirous of becoming purchasers will no doubt obtain a previous acquaintance with the property, and to which their attention is invited. Mr. Benjamin Card residing on the first tract of Calver land, will give either or all of them upon application. Purchasers will have immediate liberty of feeding grain, and full permission will be delivered on the first of January ensuing, on the following terms: The purchasers to give bond, with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, and on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor the subscriber is authorized to give a deed.

All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to exhibit them, or before the 12th day of April next, they will otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Benjamin Pindle, Trustee.

Sept. 26.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale on Wednesday the 18th of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. at Richardson's tavern on the Baltimore and Frederick-town turnpike road in A. A. County, all those tracts or parcels of tracts of land lying near Patapsco River in Baltimore county, and situated in the neighbourhood of said town, of which Charles Elder, sen. died possessed, containing 60 acres or less. The above land is well wooded, and contains a large supply of valuable timber. Terms of sale—twelve months credit will be given to the purchaser giving bond, with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, and on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor the subscriber is authorized to give a deed.

All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to exhibit them, or before the 12th day of April next, they will otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Benjamin Pindle, Trustee.

Sept. 26.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway on or about the 26th January last, a negro man named London calls himself London Turner, late the slave of Mr. George W. Higgins, of Anne Arundel County. London is 38 or 40 years of age, five feet, ten or eleven inches high, grey eyes, yellow complexion; had on when he absconded a new black fur'd hat, a blue cloth great coat, with a large cape; he had other cloathing with him. London is a complete carpenter and joiner; he has a wife and three or four children, the property of Mr. Richd Higgins, living in Prince-George's county, as likewise a mother and several sisters residing either in George-town, or Washington City. This fellow, was purchased by the subscriber at the sale of George W. Higgins' property. A reward of 100 dollars will be given if he is taken in the state, and the above reward if taken out of the state, and secured in any place so that I get him again.

David Ridgely.

Annapolis, April 11, 1816.

N. B. All persons are hereby forewarned harbouring said negro at their peril.

D. R.

Peter Emerson, Trustee.

Anne Arundel County.

On application by petition of George Washington, late of Anne Arundel County, to the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on the terms herein after named, the following tract of land, late the real estate of Anne Arundel county, to wit: One tract of land, containing two hundred and five acres, more or less, situated in the neighbourhood of the late Mr. Richard Higgins, in Prince-George's county, to which he was entitled by his wife, Thomas and Henrietta Cheley

From the Eastern Star.
RELIEF FOR A SHORT CROP OF CORN.

Traveling lately through the country, I have discovered, and from the information of others, am satisfied that the crop of corn now growing will much shorter than the late one. As a relief to the poor, and indeed to the rich, I am induced to lay before the community a certain remedy for the faying of thousands and tens of thousands barrels of corn, that every year are unnecessarily wasted in feeding of the numerous horses and work cattle that are annually fed by the farmers of our country. The faying herein alluded to is not a speculative opinion, but it is the result of my experience during the present year, and with me, and my poverty to the end of time, even if corn were at half a crown the bushel, the present mode of feeding should continue.

I have more than 20 horses, including old and young, & work oxen, on my dwelling plantation, and since Christmas not one bushel of corn have they ate, unless by my three rode horses. Many of my neighbours will tell you that my horses never looked so well; and I positively assert, that never since I have been a farmer did my flock of horses and cattle do their labour with so much ease to themselves, and pleasure to me—never were they so healthy and well to look at. A doubt half fall whether I should have corn enough for my own consumption, drove me to the experiment herein related, and a fatigued and profitable one I have found it. It enabled me to sell several hundred barrels of corn.

My top fodder, I carefully saved, and it cured as green as the corn would allow; this was the food that my horses were fed with. I had it cut pretty fine in a common chopping box, filled a large trough with it, and over it sprinkled some water, and a small quantity of bran or flour; this they devoured with voraciousness than I have ever witnessed in horses at their food: a refuse at the butt ends would sometimes be left, when I had it taken out every night and morning; and given to the work-cattle and milk-cows, which would leave their other food of hay, husks, & straw, to fight for this. Will you believe me when I assure you, that at my dwelling plantation we cultivate 350,000 corn-hills, (about 120 acres) the tops of which were entirely fed away in the above manner, not one armful being used in the common wasteful mode.—The blades of my corn were principally used in the same way. I had as good a crop of clover and timothy hay as ever went into a horse-rack, yet so much did my horses like the chop stuff, that the racks were seldom empty, often sooner than once, and at most twice a week.

Some will ask, where are we all to get bran or flour? I will tell you how I got enough to last my horses from Chirillans until my fushing for fallow will be completed. Last winter I had about a thousand bushels of old indifferent wheat of the last year's crop, which I had manufactured into flour and sold, the bran and flour of which have lasted me ever since and are not used. This plan I shall adopt so long as I live, unless I can make annual contracts for a supply on suitable terms; in doing which there will perhaps be but little difficulty. But those who do not like the trouble, or to whom it may be inconvenient, have always a remedy at hand, and by the by a better substitute.

You can have meal; and one quart is a sufficiency for a horse for the day and night, which is certainly much cheaper than twenty ears of corn for your horse per day when idle and the double of it when working. The great advantage in the top fodder is the sweet juice it contains, and which when chopped up wet and sprinkled with the offal of wheat, or meal keeps your horse in good health, and full gives his hair a good complexion, and keeps his skin loose. It multiplies the litter of your stable several fold.

Now is the time to fave your fodder: and if from want of labor you are unable (as often happens) to bave both tops and blades without injury to the one or the other, let the blades be left, or injured; for there is no comparison in value between them, the tops being the most nutritious. So confident am I of the very great importance of the top fodder, that I believe it, alone, and without mixture, (except a little water,) will fultain a horse, or fatten a bullock, better than the usual mode of corn, &c. There is in practice, and has been ever since the settlement of the country, a most wasteful method of feeding, work oxen with corn, of which they consume an immense quantity: This is bad economy, as well as injurious to this useful animal; for when they are fed with corn, it palts through the stomach, (one half of it at least) undigested; the consequence is, that they have not long feed, and are compelled to eat the tops of the grass, until it performs its intended purpose. Nor can you prevent it, while you keep up the corn feeding system. Work-cattle, or fattening cattle, ought to be fed on nothing but hay, or chopped fodder; or, if you with them to have grain, it should be made fine and mingled with drink. This will aid very much to their fattening, and a quart per day is enough. But if you feed them on corn, they will eat your hay very easily indeed, be it ever so good; cattle, if feeding for the butcher, or work steers, must be kept full of something, and corn will not fill them, though they eat until they leave at every meal. Horses are very much of the same nature.

If the above advice is pursued, thousands of farmers who anticipate purchasing of corn will have an abundance; hundreds who think that perhaps with close feeding, &c. they will have enough to supply them, may feel more than half, two thirds, of their crops; and those who think they shall have a few barrels to sell may double, treble, perhaps quadruple their quantity, by which the markets will be kept fully supplied, and the purchasers will have it at a fair price that will no longer oppose them.

JACOB GIBSON.

Marengo, (Md.) Sept. 22, 1816

N. B. On my dwelling plantation I have but twelve work horses; they have cultivated for me 350,000 corn hills, (about 120 acres); they have fed out 2000 bushels of wheat, and have flushed me about 300 acres of straw, (of which they will do the seeding); and all this work without corn. In clearing up my corn houses I shall clean the shattered corn and make meal of it to complete my feeding for the year; I am, and have been some time chopping my green tops and feeding with them. I beg you all to try the experiment immediately, and tell its truth. I shall make 10 or 1200 barrels of corn, 200 of which will supply my wants for the whole concern, as we shall feed with corn nothing but the families and hounds.

TO FARMERS.

It is thought adviseable by some experienced farmers to strip the husks of the corn that is covered by the frost. It will be found upon examination that the inner husk, being very tender, is so injured as to adhere to the corn and become rotten. The experiment author makes it worse.

[Version of Oct. 4.]

**EXTRACT FROM A CORRESPONDENT.
St. Louis, Sept. 3, 1816.**

"Yesterday morning we were surprised at the appearance in the offing of three United States vessels, the schooner Firebrand, ketch Surprise, and gun vessel Fox: the two latter had only sailed on Sunday last on a two months' cruise, and the former was not expected for some weeks. On landing the officers, we were informed, that the Firebrand, captain Cunningham, whilst cruising in the gulf, in the neighbourhood of Vera Cruz, was most warmly attacked by two Spanish vessels of war, the one a heavy ship and the other a brig, who, notwithstanding the American flag was displayed, and that Capt. C. did all in his power to convince them of his being an American vessel, did not cease an incessant fire until they had injured her very materially, and dangerously wounded one man."

"Then they required captain C. under a threat of sinking his vessel if he did not comply, to send his boat on board. An officer was accordingly dispatched to the commander, and on his getting on board he was immediately confined, and the men turned into the coal pit. An officer with a file of marines was then sent from the Spaniards, on board the Firebrand, who took possession of the vessel, captain Cunningham having caused his colours to be lowered, and his signals to be thrown overboard. He then repaired himself on board the Spanish commander, and tendered his sword, which was not however accepted; and upon enquiring the cause of the treatment he had received, he was informed that the Spanish Government had given orders to its cruisers to permit no Foreign flag to sail in the Gulf."

JOSHUA LEWIS, Chairman.
Peter K. Wagner, sec.

ment to support the measures they may think fit to adopt on that subject.

Resolved, That the king of Spain in demanding of the U. S. through his minister Don Onis, a cession of part of the territory of the state of Louisiana, evinced as well a disposition to find pretexts for hostility with the U. S. as an utter disregard for the solemn obligation of treaties, and that we never will consent to the surrender of any portion of our fellow citizens to the dominion of corruption, cruelty and superstition.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to transmit these resolutions to the President of the U. S., together with a respectful address, declaring our readiness to support him in such measures as he may adopt to obtain satisfaction for the late violation of our flag, and Messrs. Duncan, Grymes and Dazerac are appointed said committee.

Resolved, That it is our opinion that the commanding naval officer on this station ought to proceed to take immediate satisfaction for the insult offered to a vessel under his command, and to the flag of his country—and that if he should have taken steps to inflict a prompt and adequate punishment upon the authors, we highly approve the same and feel the greatest confidence that his doing so will meet the approbation of his government and his countrymen in all parts of the Union."

G. & R. WAITE,

CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S LANE AND M

NET-STREET.

Hove a variety of Numbers in wh

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whatever prizes they may draw;

which will be excluded from the

affairs of the nation.

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Spain exemplifies. Mon

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the Spanish minister, an

official has transpired

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this country are involv

Sept. 25, 1816.

4w.

much taller than the large
very poor. Then he carried it
and in skinning it found several
of shot. Butler says it bit the
dog, the reason is then kept
a proper distance. He has received
order upon the county treasury
eight dollars premium allowed by
State; his meritorious exertions entitling
him to three times that sum. His
tropidy ranks him with General Pa

nus, in his famous Wolf Hunt.

Murdersburg, Oct. 15, 1816.

It was supposed by some to

expect any thing o

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Oct. 24.

The war with Spain is again on, but upon what ground save the outrage committed upon the United States? Firebrand, which the National Intelligencer seems disposed to palliate, none except those who are willing to keep behind the cabinet door at Washington, are able to say much to expect anything on the other subject of dispute between Spain and government, to leak out through such would be vain. They, with the men who form our administration, think widely different now from what they did when they were flattering and persuading the people to entrust them with the management of the affairs of the country. At that time it was managed by Mr. Madison and many of his present dependents, into a great offence for a federal congress to sit with closed doors—it is, said they, wrong, as free republicans, the people should be excluded from a knowledge of the affairs of the nation, and the proceedings of their rulers. What a wonderful revolution has since taken place in the notions of these men; we now find them not only closing the doors of Congress whenever it may suit them, but going still farther in violation of their old doctrine, as their strict silence on the subject of our differences with Spain exemplifies. More than eight months have elapsed since the publication of the letters of Mr. Monroe and the Spanish minister, and yet nothing official has transpired to dispel the cloud of ignorance in which the people of this country are involved concerning the state of her relations with Spain; although we have, in the course of that time, been repeatedly told that war was inevitable.

But in all this talk of approaching war, we hear of no preparation being made by administration to meet it; if such an event is to take place, surely some little is necessary. It would appear from their supineness that it is not looked for; or, that things are to be managed in the same manner they were before and during the late conflict with England—Preparation is to be a secondary consideration instead of a first.

Upon the outrage before spoken of, we shall not venture an opinion till the truth and uncertainty relative to the master, created in our minds by the remarks of the National Intelligencer, are dissipated. But then much we will say, however inexplicable the same may have been, we cannot subscribe to the last resolution adopted by the meeting at New-Orleans, whose citizens it is well known have long sighed for an opportunity to take possession of Pensacola.

Alderman Gates, no Prophet.

When this tool of administration was comforting his sorrowful masters for the signal defeat which their friends in this state had experienced at the September election, he boldly prophesied that six out of the nine persons who would be chosen at the October election to represent her in Congress would be democrats. The result of the election proved the thing to be quite opposite; Maryland has still kept up the same number of federal representatives she had before; and the Alderman is left to account to his disgruntled friends for the disappointment his egregious blunder brought upon those of whom he gave credence to it. But it may be well to inquire why the Alderman thus wrote; was it to please his employers, or was it because he really thought what he said to be true, knowing as he did, the pains which the democrats, on getting into power, had taken to divide the state into congressional districts in such a manner as to render the voice of the federal country by attaching to such counties where they were small, large democratic counties to overbalance them and by dividing them when large, and placing most of them to whole democratic counties. To which of these

causes the Alderman's confidence in thus writing may be imputed, is matter of little consequence, but most probably it is to the latter fault, which it is much to be hoped will be corrected before the time for the next congressional election rolls round.

The following gentlemen have been elected to represent this state in the congress of the United States:

Thomas Bayly, John C. Herbert, Philip Stuart, George Peter, Philip Reid, federalists.

Samuel Smith, Peter Little, Thomas Colbreth, Samuel Ringgold, democrats.

RETURNS OF VOTES

Taken in the several Election Districts of Allegany county, for a Representative in Congress, and for four Delegates to the Legislature of Maryland,

FOR CONGRESS.

	Fed.	Dem.	
	M.	S.	Ringgold
Districts			
1. Glades.	47	20	
2. Selby's Port.	67	54	
3. Western Port.	64	89	
4. Frost's.	115	32	
5. Cumberland.	158	152	
6. Old Town.	155	58	
	606	405	

Federal majority for Congress 201.

FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

	Federal.	J. Tomlinson.	J. Prather, Jr.
J. D. Crespi.	Wm. Ridgely.		
Districts			
1st	47	44	46
2d	64	64	51
3d	64	61	62
4th	111	127	109
5th	160	158	156
6th	155	145	157
	601	609	598

	Democratic.	S. Magill.	J. Cromwell.
	Wm. Price.		
Districts.			
1st	23	20	20
2d	55	60	52
3d	97	88	88
4th	33	31	32
5th	152	152	152
6th	57	55	58
	418	406	402

Married—On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Davis, THOMAS CHASE, Esqr, of Baltimore, to the truly amiable Miss MATILDA CHASE, daughter of the honourable Jeremiah T. Chase.

Mr. Pauling and Mr. Darlington, steady federalists are elected to Congress, making a great addition to the representation of this state.

[Philadelphia Gaz.]

From the Leeds Intelligencer, Aug. 19.

ROASTING A CHILD.

Elizabeth Hunter, aged 46, and Rebecca Jarvis, aged 21, were indicted for scorching, burning, and otherwise ill treating a child only five years of age, named Adam Davis. The prisoner, Hunter, was in the habit of receiving the parish children at Darkling to nurse, and Adam Davis was one of those under her care. Rebecca Jarvis was her servant. On the 24th of May, the witness, Catharine Evans, was at Hunter's house when Hunter was in the act of chastising the child, whom she told to strip. The child did so; she then bound the hands of the child to its own body with two pieces of ribbon, and was proceeding to bind its feet also, when witness was about to leave the place. She asked the prisoner, Hunter, what she was going to do with the child? To which she replied, "I am going to roast it!" Jarvis, being asked a similar question, answered, "I am going to help her." Witness then left the place, and went to inform Mrs. Wright, a neighbour, of the transaction; who deposed, that on returning with Catharine Evans she saw the child stripped naked down to the waistband, placed very close before a wood fire, and crying out very much. Witness was much alarmed, and exclaimed, "for God's sake, what are you doing?" The prisoner Hunter replied, "I am roasting the child." And the expressions and sight so I in death!

shocked her, that she was obliged to quit the place. Having recovered in some time afterwards, she returned to the house, and asked to see the child, when Mrs. Hunter said it was out playing. Witness would not believe this and insisted upon seeing it. Soon after it passed through the house, but was hurried up stairs, to prevent its being examined. Witness then determined upon making the matter known, and the parish officers were informed of the circumstance. The defense of the prisoner, Hunter, was, that what she did was merely a mode of punishment and terror to cure the child of some vicious and shameful habits, which, young as it was, milder means could not effect.

She felt the imprudence of her conduct, and threw herself on the mercy of the Court. The Jury instantly found both prisoners guilty, Lord Ellenborough, in passing sentence, animadverted in strong terms, upon the horrid offence of which they had been convicted. In measuring the punishment, however, he would make some distinction as to Jarvis, who might possibly have acted somewhat under the influence of her mistress's orders and example. No servant, however, added his lordship, should become subservient to the acts or views of a guilty master or mistress. Rebecca Jarvis was sentenced to six, & Elizabeth Hunter to eighteen months imprisonment.

Mr. FAWKES'S SHOOTING PARTY.

Most lamentable and fatal accident.

READER—This is no commonplace political event—we wish, in humanity's cause, that it were; for then what agonizing feelings would have been spared to a numerous and deeply afflicted family! Alas! "the joy of the morning is too often changed into sorrow ere 'tis night!"—An unusually numerous party had this year assembled at Farnley Hall, to enjoy the diversion of grouse-shooting over Mr. Fawkes' extensive moors at Blubber-house. On Monday (the first day) all went on well—each congratulated his friend on the excellence of his sport—all was hilarity and glee. On Tuesday, how changed the scene:

Mr. Francis Hawkesworth and the Rev. Richard Hawkesworth, (Mr. Fawkes' brothers) were shooting together, on the above mentioned moor, each had killed his game and recharged; Mr. Richard Hawkesworth was stooping to pick up his bird, when his brother Francis's gun, which was placed across his arm, accidentally went off, from what cause it is impossible to state correctly—perhaps from some sudden motion of his body, or from the gun cock catching the string of his dog whistle; lamentable it is to add that the contents struck Mr. Richard Hawkesworth, on the right side of his head and passed in a slanting direction to the front, making a shocking fracture. The afflicting news of the instant spread with the utmost rapidity. Mr. Colbeck of the West-end Factory, which is not far from the fatal spot, hastened to the assistance of the sufferer, for he had been brought up to the medical profession. By Mr. Colbeck's humane attention the wounded gentleman was able to reach the Dolphin inn, a distance of two miles on horseback, and from thence to Farnley, in a carriage. Further medical assistance was sent for, without delay; first to Mr. Shaw, of Otley, and also to Mr. Hey and Dr. Hird, of this place. The operation of trepanning was performed, with astonishing ability, by Dr. Hey, immediately on his arrival. The unfortunate gentleman retained his mental faculties perfectly, and was so composed that hopes were at first entertained of his recovery. On Thursday evening these fond expectations began to vanish; a serious change took place, which terminated in death, about half past eight the following morning. The deceased was vicar of Bulwell, near Nottingham, and has left three orphan daughters.—What a numerous family—what a long list of connections and friends are plunged into the deepest distress! And the harmless instrument too of all this affliction—but we can proceed no further. The melancholy reflections in which we might here indulge, cannot, perhaps, be better expressed, than in the concise and awful declaration of scripture, which must be heard, with peculiar force, by those who attended the last sad office done to the mortal remains of this amiable but unfortunate man:

"IN THE MIDST OF LIFE WE ARE

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber having entered into partnership, under the firm of George and John Bayly, a Co. at the rear door on the wharf, a few doors below Mr. Lewis Nativ's, have on hand and intend keeping for sale a General Assortment of Goods, viz.

Superfine London Cloths, and Cambrics; Second do., Mill Drap-Clothes, Blue, Green and Mustard; Miss Kersey's, Flannels & Coatings; Striped Blankets, 64, 74, 84, 94, 104, and 124 Rags; Blankets 84, 114, 124, and 134 Cotton Counterpanes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 Linens; Lung Linens; Coloured Levantines and Linings; White, Red, Scarlet, Figured and Yellow Flannels; Gentleman and Ladies Cotton and Woolen Hoods, White & Black Silk Hoods and Gloves; do, do, Beaver Gloves; Ladies White and Coloured Kid Gloves, 6, 6, and 64 Cambrian and Jersey Muslins; Plain and Figured Linens; Spider and Net and Book Muslins; Plain and Figured JACKSON'S; Calicoes and Ginghams; Assorted, Coloured and Steam Loom Shirts; India Cottons assorted; Flag and Bandana Handkerchiefs; Black Barcelona, ditto; Madras, do; Skawles; Assorted, Merino Bordered Shawls; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Plain and Striped Domestics; Linen and Cotton Bed Tickings; Ticklings, Murals and Helians; Brown Holland, 64, 74, 84, 94 Sheetings; Hunter's Cord and Velvets.

Sheep, 64, 74, 84, 94, 104, 114, 124, 134 Damask Diapers; 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475,

POET'S CORNER.

The following spirited Poem was written by Mr. Walter Scott, to the air of an old Scottish Pibroch.

The Gathering of Clan Connell,

A Pibroch.

Pibroch of Donnell Dhu,
Pibroch of Donnell!
Wake thy wild voice anew,
Summon Clan Connell.
Come away, come away;
Hark to the summons;
Come in your war array,
Gentles and Commons!
Come from deep glen, un'
From mountains so rocky,
The war pipe and pennon,
Are at Inverlochy;
Come every hill-plaid
And true heart that wears one;
Come every steel blade
And strong hand that bears one.
Leave the deer, leave the steer,
Leave nets and barges;
Come with your fighting gear,
Broad-swords and targes;
Leave untried the herd,
The flock without shelter;
Leave the corps uninter'd—
The bride at the altar!
Come as the winds come,
When forests are rended—
Come as the waves come—
When navies are stranded—
Faster come, faster come,
Faster and faster,
Chief, vassal, page and groom,
Guest and master!
Faster they come, fast they come,
See how they gather;
Wide waves the eagle plume
Blended with heather.
Cast your plaids, draw your blades,
Forward each man set!
Pibroch of Donnell Dhu,
Now for the onset!!

From the *Kingston, (Jam.) Royal Gazette*, of Aug. 10.

Died, in Hannah's Town, on Tuesday night, at a very advanced age, JOHN REEDER, a well known black man, as having been many years Captain of the Charlestown Maroons. He is the person who in the year 1781, after a most severe personal conflict, killed the noted & desperate robber Three-Fingered Jack, who was supposed by the negroes to be possessed of supernatural powers, and deemed invulnerable from all attacks. In consequence of this service Reeder received an annual stipend from the government of this island. He did not know his exact age, but said only a few days ago, that he was a stout boy at the first peace with the Maroons in the year 1739.

Three-Fingered Jack.—The following account published by Dr. Moseley in the treatises on Sugar, of the combat between John Reeder and Three-Fingered Jack, notorious runaway, which took place on the 27th January, 1781, near Mount Libonus, in St. Thomas's in the East, will be read, it is presumed, with some interest, on account of his recent death. John Reeder received the reward of one hundred dollars offered by the proclamation of Major General John Dalling, then Governor of this Island, and afterwards had an annual stipend of twenty five pounds, which was increased of late years to 30 pounds, and paid under the poll tax law.

Formerly there was no regular method of treating the *yaws* in the West-Indies. It was thought to be a disorder that would have its course and if interrupted, that it would be dangerous. It was then the custom, when a negro was attacked with it, to separate him from the rest, and send him to some lonely place by the sea side to bathe; or into the mountains, to some Provision-Ground, or Plaintiff-Walk, where he could act as a watchman and maintain himself, without any expence to the state, until he was well; then he was brought back to Sugar work.

But this rarely happened. A cold, damp, smoky hut, for his habitation; snakes and lizards his companions; crude, viscous food, and bad water, his only support; & shunned as a leper, he usually sunk from the land of the living.

But some of these abandoned exiles lived, in spite of the common law of nature, and survived a general mutation of their muscle, ligaments, and osteology; became also hideously white in their woolly hair and skin; with their limbs and bodies twisted and turned by the force of this distemper, into shocking grotesque figures, resembling woody excrescences, or stumps of trees; or old Egyptian figures that seem as if they had been made of the ends of human and beginnings of the brutal form; which figures are, by some antiquaries, ta-

ken for gods, and by others for devils.

In their banishment, their huts often became the receptacle of robbers and fugitive negroes; and, as they had no power to resist any who chose to take shelter in their hovels they had nothing to lose and were forsaken by the world; a Tyger would hardly molest them. Their desperate guests never died.

The host of the hut, as he grew more misshapen generally became more subtle; this we observe in England, in crooked scrophulus persons; as if nature dislike people's being both cunning and strong.

Many of their wayward visitors were deeply skilled in magic, and what we call the *black art*, which they brought with them from Africa; and, in return for their accommodation, they usually taught their landlord the mysteries of signs, spells and sorcery; and illuminated him in all the occult science of *Obi*.*

These ugly loathsome creatures thus became oracles of woods & unfrequented places; and were resort ed to secretly, by the wretched in mind, and by the malicious for wicked purposes.

Obi, and *gashling*, are the only instances, I have been able to discover among the natives of the negro island in Africa, in which any effort at combining ideas has ever been demonstrated.

The science of *Obi*, is very extensive.

Obi, for the purpose of bewitching people, or consuming them by lingering illness, is made of grave dirt, hair, teeth of sharks, & other creatures, blood, feathers, egg-shells, images in wax, the hearts of birds, and some potent roots, weeds, and bushes, of which Europeans are at this time ignorant; but which were known, for the same purposes, to the ancients.

Certain mixtures of these ingredients are burnt, or buried very deep in the ground, or hung up a chimney or laid under the threshold of the door of the party to suffer; with incantations, songs, or curses, performed at midnight, regarding the aspects of the moon. The party, who wants to do the mischief, is also sent to burying-grounds, or some secret place, which spirits are supposed to frequent, to invoke his dead parents to assist him in the curse.

A negro, who thinks himself bewitched by *Obi* will apply to an *Obi-man*, or *Obi-woman* for cure.

These magicians will interrogate the patient, as to the part of the body most afflicted. This part they will torture with pinching, and drawing with gourds or calabashes, beating, and pressing. When the patient is nearly exhausted with this rough magnetising, *Obi* brings out an old rusty nail, or a piece of bone, or an ass's tooth, or the jaw-bone of a rat, or a fragment of a quartz bottle, from the part: & the patient is well the next day.

The most wrinkled and most deformed *Obian* magicians are most venerated. This was the case among the Egyptians and Chaldeans.

In general, *Obi-men*, are more sa gacious than *Obi-women* in giving or taking away diseases; and in the application of poisons. It is in their department to blind pigs and poultry, and lame cattle.

It is the province of the *Obi-women* to dispose of the passions. They sell foul winds for inconstant mar riages; dreams and fantasies for jealousy; vexation, and pain in the heart, for perfidious love; and for the perturbed, impatient, & wretched, at the tardy acts of time, to turn in prophetic fury to a future page in the book of Fate, and amaze the ravished sense of the tempest-tossed current.

Laws have been made in the West-Indies to punish the *Obian* practice with death; but they have had no effect. Laws constructed in the West-Indies, can never suppress the effect of ideas, the origin of which is in the centre of Africa.

I saw the *Obi* of the famous negro robber, *Three-fingered Jack*, the terror of Jamaica in 1780 and 1781. The Maroons who slew him brought it to me.

His *Obi* consisted of the end of a goat's horn, filled with a compound of grave dirt, ashes, the blood of a black cat, and human fat; all mixed into a kind of paste. A black cat's foot, a dried toad, a pig's tail, a slip of parchment of kid's skin, a slip of parchment of kid's skin with characters marked in blood on it, were also in his *Obian* bag.

These, with a keen sabre, & two guns, like *Robinson Crusoe*, were all his *Obi*; with which, and his cour-

age in descending into the plains & plundering to supply his wants, and his skill in retreating into difficult fastnesses, commanding the only access to them, where none dared to follow him, he terrified the inhabitants, and set the civil power, and the neighbouring militia of that island at defiance for two years.

He had neither accomplice nor associate.—There were a few runaway negroes in the woods near Mount Libonus, the place of his retreat; but he had crossed their foreheads with some of the magic in his horn, and they could not betray him. But he trusted no one. He scorned assistance. He ascended above *Spartacus*. He robbed alone; fought all his battles alone; and always killed his pursuers.

By his magic, he was not only the dread of the negroes, but there were many white people, who believed he was possessed of some supernatural power.

In hot climates females marry very young; and often with great disparity of age. Here *Jack* was the author of many troubles; for several matches proved unhappy.

"Give a dog an ill name, and hang him."

Clamors rose on clamors against the cruel sorcerer; and every conjugal mishap was laid at the door of *Jack*'s malice spell of tying the point on the wedding day.

God knows poor *Jack* had sins enough of his own to carry, without loading him with the sins of others.

Obi, for the purpose of bewitching people, or consuming them by lingering illness, is made of grave dirt, hair, teeth of sharks, & other creatures, blood, feathers, egg-shells, images in wax, the hearts of birds, and some potent roots, weeds, and bushes, of which Europeans are at this time ignorant; but which were known, for the same purposes, to the ancients.

Obi, descended after them, who also lost his cutlass among the trees and bushes getting down. When he came to them, though without weapons they were not idle; and luckily for Reeder, *Jack*'s wounds were deep and desperate, and he was in great agony. Sam came up just time enough to save Reeder; for *Jack* had caught him by the throat, with his giant's grasp. Reeder was with his right hand almost cut off, and *Jack*'s reaming with blood from his shoulder and belly; both covered with gore and gashes.

But even *Jack* himself was born to die.

Allured by the rewards offered by governour Dalling, in a proclamation, dated the 12th of December, 1780, and by a resolution which followed it, of the house of assembly, two negroes, named *Quashee* and *Sam*, both of *Scots Hall*, Maroon-town, with a party of their townsmen, went in search of him.

Quashee, before he set out on the expedition, got himself christened, and changed his name to *James [John] Reeder*.

The expedition commenced; and the whole party had been creeping about in the woods for three weeks, and blockading, as it were, the deepest recess of the most inaccessible part of the island, where *Jack*, far remote from all human society, resided, but in vain.

Reeder and *Sam*, tired with this mode of war, resolved on proceeding in search of his retreat, and taking him, by storming it, or perishing in the attempt.

They took with them a little boy, a proper spirit, and a good shot, and left the rest of the party.

These three, whom I well knew, had not been long separated, before their cunning eyes discovered, by impressions among the weeds and bushes, that some person must have lately been that way.

They softly followed these impressions, making not the least noise. Presently they discovered a smoke.

They prepared for war. They came upon *Jack* before he perceived them. He was roasting *plantains*, by a little fire on the ground, at the mouth of a cave.

This was a scene, not where ordinary actors had a common part to play.

Jack's looks were fierce and terrible. He told them he would kill them.

Reeder, instead of shooting *Jack*, replied that his *Obi* had no power to hurt him; for he was christened; and that his name was no longer *Quashee*.

Jack knew *Reeder*; and, as if paralyzed, he let his two guns remain on the ground, and took up only his cutlass.

These two had a desperate engagement several years before, in the woods; in which conflict, *Jack* lost the two fingers, which was the origin of his present name; but *Jack* then beat *Reeder*, and almost killed him, with several others, who assisted him, and they fled from *Jack*.

To do *Three Finged Jack* justice, he would now have killed both *Reeder* and *Sam*; for, at the first, they were frightened at the sight of him, and the dreadful tone of his voice; and well they might; they had besides no retreat, and were to grapple with the bravest and strongest man in the world.

But *Jack* was cowed, for he had prognosticated that white *Obi* would

get the better of him; and, from experience, he knew the chariot would lose none of its strength in the hands of *Reeder*.

Without farther parley, *Jack*, with his cutlass in his hand, threw himself down a precipice at the back of the cave.

Reeder's gun missed fire, Sam shot him in the shoulder. *Reeder*, like an English bulldog, never looked back, but, with his cutlass in his hand, plunged headlong down after *Jack*. The descent was about 30 yards, and almost perpendicular. Both of them had preserved their cutlasses in the fall.

Here was the stage, on which two of the stoutest hearts that were ever hooped with ribs, began their bloody struggle.

The little boy, who was ordered to keep back out of harm's way, now reached the top of the precipice, and during the fight, shot *Jack* in the belly.

Sam was crafty, and coolly took a round about way to get to the field of action. When he arrived at the spot where it began, *Jack* & *Reeder* had closed, and tumbled together down another precipice, on the side of the mountain, in which fall they both lost their weapons.

Sam, descended after them, who also lost his cutlass among the trees and bushes getting down. When he came to them, though without weapons they were not idle; and luckily for *Reeder*, *Jack*'s wounds were deep and desperate, and he was in great agony. *Sam* came up just time enough to save *Reeder*; for *Jack* had caught him by the throat, with his giant's grasp. *Reeder* was with his right hand almost cut off, and *Jack*'s reaming with blood from his shoulder and belly; both covered with gore and gashes.

In this state *Sam* was umpire, & decided the fate of the battle. He knocked *Jack* down with a piece of rock. When the lion fell, the two tigers got upon him, and beat his brains out with stones. The little boy soon after found his way to them. He had a cutlass with which they cut off *Jack*'s head, and three fingered hand, and took them in triumph to *Murant Bay*. There they put up their trophies into a pail of rum; and followed by a vast concourse of negroes, now no longer afraid of *Jack*'s *Obi*, they carried them to *Kingston* and *Spanish-Town*; and claimed the reward of the king's proclamation, and the house of assembly.

* This *Obi*, or, as it is pronounced in the English West-Indies, *O-beach*, had its origin, like many customs among the Africans, from the ancient Egyptians.

Ob is a demon, a spirit of divination and magic. When *Saul* wanted to raise up *Samuel* from the dead, he said to his servants, "Seek me a woman (eminent for *Ob*) that hath a familiar spirit."

His servants replied to him, "There is a woman (mistress in the art of *Ob*) that hath a familiar spirit, at *Endor*."

When the witch of *Endor* came to *Saul*, he said to her, "Divine unto me (by thy witchcraft of *Ob*) by the familiar spirit, and bring me up whom I shall name unto thee."

I Samuel, chap. xxviii. v. 7 and 8.

† House of Assembly, 29th December, 1780.

Resolved, That over and above the reward of one hundred pounds offered by his majesty's proclamation, for taking or killing the rebellious negro called *Three Fingered Jack*, the further reward of £1000 shall be given to any slave that shall take or kill the said *Three Fingered Jack*, and that the House will make good the value of such slave to the proprietor thereof. And if any one of his accomplices will kill the said *Three Fingered Jack*, and bring in his head and hand wanting the fingers, such accomplice shall be entitled to his freedom as a reward.

Reeder, instead of shooting *Jack*, replied that his *Obi* had no power to hurt him; for he was christened; and that his name was no longer *Quashee*.

Jack knew *Reeder*; and, as if paralyzed, he let his two guns remain on the ground, and took up only his cutlass.

These two had a desperate engagement several years before, in the woods; in which conflict, *Jack* lost the two fingers, which was the origin of his present name; but *Jack* then beat *Reeder*, and almost killed him, with several others, who assisted him, and they fled from *Jack*.

Samuel Howell, CL. Esq.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.
A DAY IN LONDON.
From a Work just published in New York.

In the following description of some of the moral features of London, we may see more to gratify curiosity than excite either envy or admiration.

"In the morning all is calm: not a mouse stirring before ten

o'clock; the blinds then open. Milk-women with their milk suspended at their extremities of a yoke, are rounded with small tin measures iterated rolls to hasten the house servant, who come half asleep, receive a measure as big as a mug, for it is necessary to drink that milk is not either food or drink here but a tincture—an emulsion, bitten in drops, five or six. Cost a cup of tea, morning and evening.

It would be difficult to say what taste or what quality these drams may impart; but so it is, and who thinks of questioning the propriety of the custom? Not a single carriage, not a cart is even passing.

The little boy, who was ordered to keep back out of harm's way, now reached the top of the precipice, and during the fight, shot *Jack* in the belly.

Sam was crafty, and coolly took a round about way to get to the field of action. When he arrived at the spot where it began, *Jack* & *Reeder* had closed, and tumbled together down another precipice, on the side of the mountain, in which fall they both lost their weapons.

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FOREIGN.

ATTACK ON ALGIERS.

Boston, Oct. 21.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday arrived at this port the brig Bourdeaux Packet, 32 days from Havre. By this arrival we have been politely furnished by a friend with Paris papers to September 24, from which we are enabled to make the following translations:

OFFICIAL ARTICLE.

Paris, Sept. 23.

The President of the Anti-Barbarian Institution, had yesterday a private audience of His Majesty; who, before he passed into his cabinet, publicly complimented the President upon the accomplishment of the great object of their wishes and labour, by the brilliant success of the combined expedition against Algiers; the news of which had been received by his Majesty in a despatch from the French Consul residing in that Regency. The immediate result of this great success, so ably conducted by Lord Exmouth, has been, besides the destruction of the piratical cruisers, the liberation of all the Europeans in slavery, and the abolition of the capture of them in future.

The details of the operation of this signal act of vengeance against the nest (soy.) of the piratical system, we shall not delay officially to publish. In the meantime the following particulars are authentic.

[Moniteur.]

Further Particulars.

News has been received from Algiers, to the 31st of Aug. The English fleet came in sight of that place the 27th, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, to the amount of 32 sail of which 6 were Dutch.

After an unavailing attempt at negotiation, Lord Exmouth moored his vessels of the line within half cannon shot from the batteries of the port and road; placing his own ship the Queen Charlotte, at the entrance of the port, and scatter the wharves that his yards touched the houses; and the guns taking the interior of the port in reverse, overthrew all the Algerine artillerymen, who were entirely uncovered and exposed.

The Algerines sustained the fire of the English for upwards of six hours, and their fury appeared to increase, when two English officers demanded leave to embark, and to attach a chemise souffre (carcase) to the principal Algerine frigate which blocked up the entrance of the harbour, and set her on fire. This enterprise was crowned with complete success. The wind from the west being strong, the flames were immediately communicated to the whole squadron, and five frigates, four sloops of war and thirty gun-boats, became a prey to the conflagration. The city suffered less, notwithstanding the bombs did considerable damage.

The English sustained a very heavy loss. It is estimated that a thousand men were lost on each side. One of the Algerine frigates in flames, was driven by the wind upon Lord Exmouth's ship, which compelled him to cut her cables, & retire, for sometime, from the combat. It is said she has lost 200 of her crew. His Lordship was wounded, and a captain of one of the frigates was killed. The Dey, did not cease during the whole action, to pass from post to post animating his soldiers.

On the 28th, the English squadron anchored in the great harbour, but out of cannon shot of the town. On the 29th, an armistice was concluded, upon the basis which Lord Exmouth had previously proposed. The follow are the principal conditions:

1st. The Algerine regency consents to abolish the slavery of Europeans in Algiers; and in consequence, to set at liberty, immediately, all Europeans in captivity.

2d. As a reparation for the wrongs done at Bona and Ora, the regency shall remit to England, one 370,000 dollars, which have been sent by the Neapolitans to Algiers.

3d. Conular presents shall be abolished, but as the usage of the East they may be admitted as personal presents, on the arrival of a new consul, and given in his own name, but shall never exceed 500 pounds sterling.

4th. The kingdom of the Nether-lands, in consequence of the co-operation of the Dutch squadron in the expedition, shall enjoy the same privileges as England.

5th. A new treaty shall be formed between England and Algiers in

which the kingdom of the Nether-lands shall be included.

Other articles of the armistice stipulate that the regency shall preserve the right of making war upon certain European powers; but that those of their subjects who may fall into their hands shall never be made slaves but treated as prisoners of war.

Another account of the affair at Algiers states, that the Dey had been compelled to give up all the money that he had received of various European powers, and to release 11,000 white European slaves. The English lost 800 men, and one of their ships suffered much.

Sept. 24.

The details which we have given of the attack on Algiers, were brought to Marseilles by a French corvette. It is added, that the battle of the 27th lasted from 2 o'clock in the afternoon to after midnight; and the Dey, dissatisfied with the measures taken by his Minister of Marine, cut off his head.

Naples, Aug. 23.

The American squadron remains in our road. It is said, they are desirous to enlist the colonies who are here. By a regulation of the squadron, the indiscriminate visit of all persons thereunto is prohibited.

London, Sept. 2.

On the 8th inst. the duke of Wellington left this city for Cambray, to pass in review a part of the Army of occupation.

Paris, Sept. 5.

Accounts from Naples of the 8th Aug. are silent respecting the reports contained in the English journals of the threats of the American squadron in that port.

Sept. 13.

Captain Brisbane, flag-capt. of Lord Exmouth, passed through this city three days since. We learn that the Adam vessel was the first which entered the port of Algiers, and anchored under the batteries, thus exposed even to all the musketry of the Algerines. She lost 180 men. The loss is more considerable than that of any vessel in the battle of Trafalgar. His lordship was wounded in the cheek, and received a severe contusion in one of his legs. Admiral Milne was wounded, and the captain of Superb received a very dangerous wound.

The Dey went from battery to battery in a small boat, during the battle. At Marseilles they have a report that the Dey has since disappeared; and expect that the British will have difficulties in getting the slaves out of the hands of the people.

It is said Marshal Sillery and Lallemand had entered the service of the Dey of Algiers.

Madrid, Aug. 29.

They say that the expedition destined to subdue the insurgents of the colonies, will not be so considerable as at first announced. Some believe it not to be necessary to send out 18,000 men—Others pretend that the embarrassments of the treasury will not permit conveniently the equipment of all the corps which were to have been embarked.

St. Croix, (Teneriff.) Aug. 12.

The Spanish insurgent cruisers desolate our coast, and take all the arms and munitions of war they find. They destroy and burn the objects belonging to the Government that they cannot carry off. They are seconded by some Italians & Spaniards who are refugees in our island.

Spain.

Advices of the 30th ult. from Roads, in Spain, state, that the troops in garrison at Malaga lately broke out into mutiny, and attacked the Bishop's palace, throwing stones, breaking the windows, &c. Against the bishop (Father Canedo, a famous comrade of Ostolaza, in the Cortes) they uttered dreadful threats

—and the affair would have had serious consequences, had not some conciliatory persons interposed, and the Bishop brought forth a sum of dollars to pacify the mutineers. A similar disposition pervaded the military and naval service in all parts of Spain. Murmurs are everywhere heard that the king thinks of nothing but of fattening the monks and canons like hogs, while the defenders of the country are suffered to perish.

Their clamours have reached even Ferdinand, and have occasioned so much alarm, as to extort from him a royal order, in which after stating that three naval officers

had died of want, and that many others were at the point of death from the same cause, he lays the blame on the distributors of the funds appropriated to the support of the different branches of the public service, and directs that, in future,

an exact equality shall be observed

in the partition of whatever sums can be spared for the half, third, or fourth of their pay.—This order is said to have exasperated all parties, as it displays the poverty of the treasury, and holds out the most gloomy prospects to both naval and military men.

Paris, September 13.

Loss of the French Frigate Medusa.

On the 2d of July the French frigate Medusa was wrecked near Cape Blanc, on the coast of Africa, 12 or 15 leagues from the land. Many of the officers and seamen embarked in the boats, and the residue, 147 were placed on a raft, the officers in the boats promising to tow it to the shore. On the 5th of July they left the wreck. On the raft there were 5 barrels of wine, 2 of water, & 20 wt. of biscuit. Some of those persons on the raft were up to their middle in water. They expected to gain the land in less than three days. But immediately after leaving the ship the tow cable was cut, and the boats abandoned the raft. The night following 20 persons were lost from the raft or were pressed to death between its divisions. The second night several persons were washed off from the extremities of the raft, and the survivors crowded to the center, overthrowing one another. At length the soldiers got at the wine and intoxicated themselves. In this state they manifested a disposition to destroy their officers, & to break up the raft by cutting the ropes which bound it. One of them, who began to cut with a hatchet, was killed by an officer. The rebels drew their sabres, and those who had none armed themselves with knives. One of them raised his sword against an officer, & was instantly put to death. The sedition then withdrew to one end of the raft. One feigning to be reprieved, had already cut some of the ropes. The officers rushed upon him. A soldier assumed his defense. They were both thrown into the sea. The combat became general. The mast broke, and in falling wounded Capt Dupont, so that he remained insensible. He was seized by the soldiers and thrown overboard.—But recovered again. But a mutineer afterwards endeavoured to cut out his eyes with a penknife.—After a desperate struggle this mutiny appeared suppressed, but it broke out again in an hour, and very soon the raft was strewed with their bodies.—There were not more than 12 or 15 chiefs and passengers to resist all their fury.

Sept. 6.

We have received recent news from Naples. All the letters agree that the Americans have demanded an Isle in the Mediterranean, as a deposit for their merchandise, and a rendezvous for their squadrons.—One of the letters pretends that the Court has answered that if the U. S. had indemnities to claim for apolitions by Murat, they ought to address themselves to the allied powers.

From the Liverpool Courier, of Aug. 28.

EXTRAORDINARY WEDDING.

On Tuesday se'night, a young woman, about 23 years of age, proceeded with a man, aged 67, to St. Martin's Church, London, to be joined in the soft bonds of matrimony.

On their arrival at the altar, where their mutual vows were to be consecrated by the sacred obligations of religious ceremony, and every thing being prepared, the young lady, to the utter astonishment of the priest, and all around her, ran out of the church. The bridegroom's friends pursued her up St. Martin's lane, and brought her back to the church, where after considerable persuasion, she was persuaded, very reluctantly, to say, 'I obey'; and the ceremony was concluded by the lady receiving a severe rebuke from the clergyman.

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The next day the ship was seen by the Governor of Senegal, the new French colony, who had soon the unpleasant policy pursued by Bonaparte.

They had on the raft no means of giving it progress. It was the winds and waves carried

on by the wind, and the wind was carried on by the waves.

This policy has grown the sub-

jects made by administration.

about the Kingdom of Naples, the King of Naples, and the Emperor of Austria.

all the other kings and pri-

and by that scourge of Europe.

and disclaimed by the emperors.

Vienna. Upon what pretext

the administration can insist

on compensation being made by the

Naples, for spoliations committed.

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It would be as c-

on reason and justice, to i-

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believe this claim to be found

to be, why has not a similar

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planned; but that would u-

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and ally of the "superemi-

er," who "loved the Ameri-

who, one would suppose, fro-

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outrages were borne by

according to their notions,

to do anything and every t-

he contrary, they are

gut and unjust, it is the he-

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display of a formidable na-

Naples, at the time it w-

lightened the timid, inoffe-

nto a compliance w-

English report of a dem-

bom made by Mr. Pinkney

to this country of Syr-

Lipari islands, as a sub-

4,000,000 dollars claim-

preposterous, that we are

only aware as we are of the p-

administration to plough

credit it. If adminis-

LAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Oct. 31.

ould soon the unpleasant effects of the policy pursued by Bonaparte, Emperor of France, are never to be felt by this country. Our policy has grown the subject of much discussion made by administration in the Kingdom of Naples, whose present monarch had no more to do with the sequestration of the property for which he is called upon to make amends, than the Emperor of China. This property, it is notorious, was seized and confiscated under the Berlin and Milan decrees, during the reign of Murat, (one of the minions of Napoleon,) who acts, as well as those of all the other kings and princes created by that scourge of Europe, were denied and disclaimed by the congress of Vienna. Upon what pretext, therefore, administration can insist upon compensation being made by the King of Naples, for spoliations committed by the usurper of his throne, is to us a mystery. It would be as consistent with reason and justice, to punish a man for acts of violence offered after passing the door of his house, by enemies, who had forcibly driven him from it, and taken possession of it.

Talbot—Edward N. Hambleton, Alexander Hands, John Seth, and Robert Banning.

Somerset—Littleton P. Dennis, Henry K. Long, Thomas K. Carroll, and Hampden Haynie.

Dorchester—Thomas Pitt, Benjamin W. Lecompte, Robert Hart, and Edward Griffith.

Cecil—Lambert Beard, Abraham D. Mitchell, Philip Thomas, and John Frey.

Queen Anne—Jas. Roberts, William E. Meconnikin, Kensey Garrison, and Robert Stevens.

Worcester—William F. Selby, Littleton Quinton, Robert J. H. Handy, and Isaac Mitchell.

Caroline—Matthew Driver, James Houston, William McDonald, and Samuel Culbreth.

TICE.
er intends to petition of Maryland at their benefit of the interest at November Session and five, and demands thereto.

John Deale.

hereby given, will be made to Maryland, at its next act to authorise a pensionary interest, to certain land's county.

John H. Brown.

TICE.
er hereby forewarns upon his farm, or in any other way, to prosecute with the law all who offend.

John Marriott.

hereby given, subscriber intends to apply to the court of Anne Arundel for a commission to part of a tract of land in said county, called "the," agreeable to the in such cases made.

Thomas Findlay.

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POETS' CORNER.

For the Maryland Gazette.
The following lines were hastily written on the death of a poor Black, which happened unexpectedly.

TOOR SAM IS DEAD!

His widow mourns—her constant cry,
My husband is no more!

Can reason of herself say why?

I mayn't his losf deplore!

Though I'm a slave, and slaves must be,
Till time with me's no more,

In anguish and misery

Shall I his losf deplore.

His children young, sincerely lov'd
Poor Sam, both good and kind,

Who in his turn the Father prov'd,

Thought of untold's mind.

Their screams and cries to Heaven may reach,

Their Maker to implore,

It may be great to give to each,

A consolation sure,

That may afflictions pow'r arrest.

And bid grieves' mourning cease,

Till each poor child, tho' slave, be blest,

With everlasting peace.

'Tis alone the rich or great,

On earth the mighty, strong,

Who roll in wealth, or move in state,

Where honour doth belong—

That claim Almighty good and care,

Is mercy to be found,

But white and black indifferent are

To Majesty profound.

Poor Sam, thy peace thou may'lt then make

With thy Creator great,

Whose pard'n'g pow'r will pleasure take

T'regard thy humble state—

In Christian faith, full sure I am,

(A faith that comfort brings)

Yon Lord, as well for you, poor Sam,

Dy'd, as for sceptred Kings.

From the Boston Evening Gazette.

The Algerines.—It may not be unseasonable to refer to the records of history for an account of the various exploits through which the pirates of the Mediterranean have either been repressed in their career by a partial chastisement, or stimulated to new outrages by a successful resistance:

The first, and certainly the most memorable expedition against the corsairs of Africa were supported by the military power, and stimulated by the personal command of Charles V. This political prince was enabled to summon the latent chivalry of the romantic ages to the support of a design which promised to unite all the enthusiastic notions of the first crusaders, with more sound anticipations of real benefit to mankind. His expedition to Tunis for the restoration of a deposed and persecuted monarch, was eminently successful; his last and more formidable attempt upon Algiers, unconquerable as it appeared, in the extent and splendor of the armament, the renown and religious devotion of the troops composing it, and what was of no less importance in that age, the benediction and exhortations of papal policy—this magnificent enterprise most miserably failed.—Charles, like the ambitious adventurer of our own times, desired the prudence which would fit to consider the uncontrollable influence of the seasons upon the designs of man. He embarked amidst the threatenings and dangers of the autumnal storms, and only reached Algiers in safety, to exhibit a striking instance of the instability of human success, and the uncertain tenure of human greatness. In one night, after having terrified the Algerines by a display of his power, in one night, by the sudden fury of the elements, in less than an hour, 86 ships and 18 gallies were destroyed with all their crews and military stores; the army which had landed, was then deprived of all means of subsistence; the camp was deluged by torrents of rain; many of the troops, wandering about in despair, were destroyed by the Moors and Arabs; and the unhappy remnant of that magnificent expedition escaped with the greatest danger from the revenge of their insatiate pursuers.

The desperate attempt of John Gascon to burn the Algerine fleet in their own bay, can hardly be mentioned among the enterprises of the European states, although it received the sanction and assistance of Philip II. He failed, like his imperial predecessor, from too much temerity, & his miserable death served only as a warning to succeeding adventurers.

The Algerines continued for a long time to annoy the maritime powers of Europe; and after the expulsion of the Moors from Spain, carried their depredations to the most terrifying excess. At length the French were roused to attempt something against them; and Beaujeu defeated them in a naval engagement.

The squadron of English men of war, under Sir Roger Mauclerc, soon after rendered itself ridiculous by returning, after great preparation, without firing a shot. The Venetians at last fitted out a powerful armament, and completely destroy-

ed the fleet of the pirates, tho' without curbing their predatory spirit, or freeing the seas from these perfidious robbers.

The shores and passages of the Mediterranean continued to be infested with impunity, till Louis XIV. provoked by the outrages committed in his own provinces, resolved upon inflicting a grievous retribution. As the accounts of Ad. Du Quesne's expedition show what may be accomplished in the attempt to humble the Algerines by a naval armament, we shall notice his progress and success somewhat in detail.

Admiral Du Quesne, sailed for Algiers in August, 1682; and having anchored before the town, cannonaded and bombarded it so furiously, that the whole place was soon in flames. The inhabitants were on the point of abandoning their dwelling, when the wind shifting, obliged the Admiral to return to Toulon. The Algerines immediately made the most dreadful reprisals on the French coast; and a new armament was destined to sail the next year.

In May, 1683, Du Quesne with his squadron cast anchor before Algiers; where being joined by the Marquis d'Affranchi, at the head of five stout vessels, it was resolved to bombard the town next day. Accordingly 100 bombs were thrown into it the first day, which did terrible execution; while the besieged made some hundred discharges of their cannon against them without doing any considerable damage. The following night the bombs were again thrown into the city in such numbers that the Dey's palace and other edifices were almost destroyed; some of the batteries were dismounted, and several ships sunk in the port. The Dey and Turkish Bashaw, as well as the whole soldiery alarmed at this dreadful havoc, immediately sued for peace. As a preliminary, the immediate surrender was insisted on of all Christian captives who had been taken fighting under the French flag; which being granted, 142 of them were immediately delivered up, with a promise of sending him the remainder as soon as they could be got from the different parts of the country.—Accordingly Du Quesne sent his Commissary-General and one of his Engineers into the town: but with express orders to insist upon the delivery of all the French Captives without exception, together with the effects they had taken from the French; and that Mezomorto, their then Admiral, and Hall Rais, one of their captains, should be given as hostages.

This last demand having embarrassed the Dey, he assembled the Divan, and acquainted them with it; upon which Mezomorto fell into a violent passion, and told the assembly that the cowardice of those who sat at the helm had occasioned the ruin of Algiers; but that, for his part, he would never consent to deliver up any thing that had been taken from the French. He immediately acquainted the soldiery with what had passed, which so exasperated them, that they murdered the Dey that very night, and on the morrow chose Mezomorto in his place. This was no sooner done, than he cancelled all the articles of peace which had been made, and hostilities were renewed with greater fury than ever.

The French admiral now kept pouring in such a volley of bombs, that in less than three days the greater part of the city was reduced to ashes, and the fire burnt with such vehemence, that the sea was enlightened with it more than two leagues round. Mezomorto, unmoved at all these disasters and the vast number of the slain, whose blood ran in rivulets along the streets, or rather, grown furious and desperate, sought only how to wreak his revenge on the enemy; and, not content with causing all the French in the city to be murdered, ordered their consul to be tied hand and foot, and fastened alive to the mouth of a mortar, from whence he was shot against their navy. By this piece of inhumanity, Du Quesne was so exasperated, that he did not leave Algiers, till he had utterly destroyed all their fortifications and shipping, almost all the lower part, and about two thirds of the upper part of the city, by which means it became nearly a heap of ruins.

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ed the fleet of the pirates, tho' without curbing their predatory spirit, or freeing the seas from these perfidious robbers.

A DAY AT MADRID.

From a picture of Madrid taken on the spot. By Christian Augustus Fisher. Translated from the German.

I wake—tis four o'clock in the morning! The whole broadstreet of Alcalá is spread before me like an immense square—churches, palaces and convents, at the further end the shady walks of the Prado—a grand sublime sight bauling description.

The matin bell announces the early mass, the streets become more animated—Veiled women in black, men in long brown cloaks with red-sillas, wearing their hair in a kind of net work, hanging low down their back. The doors of all the balconies open, and water is sprinkled out before every house.

Now the goat keepers with their little herds enter the gates, crying milk, milk! goat's milk! fresh and warm! who will have any? There I see market women pass by with their asses loaded with vegetables, bakers with bread, in carts made of Spanish reed—water carriers and porters hastening to commence their day's work, while with a hoarse voice two consequential looking alguazils proclaim the theft committed on the preceding night.

By degrees, all the warehouses, shops, & booths, are opened. The publicans (taberneros) expose their wine cups; the chocolate women get their pots ready—the water carriers begin to chant their "Quin-bebe?" (who'll drink?) and the hackney coach and hackney chaise drivers, with the persons who let mules for hire, take their usual stands.

Soon the whole street resounds with various cries of numberless criers—Cod white cod! Onions, onions from Galicia! Walnuts walnuts from Biscay!—Oranges, oranges from Murcia! Hot smoked sausages from Extremadura! Tomates, large tomatoes! sweet citrons, sweet citrons! Barley water! ice water! a new journal, a new gazette! Water-melons! Long Malaga raisins! Olives, olives from Seville! Milk rolls, fresh and hot! Grapes grapes! Figs, new Figs! Pomegranates, pomegranates from Valencia!

It strikes ten; the guards mount; dragoons, Swiss regiments. Walloon guards, Spanish infantry. "Also pleas vin Donne Manuela!" (Let us go to mass.)

All the bells are ringing, all the streets are covered with rock roses, rich carpets hanging from every balcony, and altars raised on every square, under canopies of state. The procession sets out. What a number of neat little angels, with paste board wings, covered with gold paper! images of saints with fine powdered bob wings, and robes of gold brocade! What swarms of priests! How many beautiful girls! all pleasant and in mixed groupes.

The clock proclaims noonday. We return through the square of the Puerto del Sol. All the rifus [ruffles] have begun, all the hackney waiters are busy, and the whole square thronged with people.

One o'clock—we are all called to dinner; a great deal of saffron; many love apples, plenty of oil and pimento! But then, wine from La Mancha, oil Ceres & Maiaga! What a nice thing is Spanish cookery.

La Siesta! La Siesta! Senores! A deadly silence is in all the streets, all the window shutters are put up or the curtains let down; even the most industrious porter stretches his length on his mat, and falls a sleep at the fountain with his pitcher behind him.

At four o'clock every body repairs to the bull fight, to the canal, or to the prado; all is gaiety & merriment, one equipage after another drive full speed to those places of diversion.

The Puerto del Sol becomes as crowded as before and the water carriers and the orange women, the procresses of the frail fair, are all as busy as bees.

Thus passes the afternoon, and the dusky shades of evening set in at last. All the bells ring, and every Spaniard says the prayers of salvation to the virgin.

Now all hasten to the tertulias and theatres, and in a few minutes the rattling of carriages resounds in every street. The lamps before the houses or the images of the Virgin, are already lighted; the merchants and dealers have illuminated their houses and shops, and the sellers of ice, water, & lemonade, their stalls. Everywhere are seen rush lights, paper lanterns, and poupees on the tables of fruit, women, and cake men.

Mean while the crowd on the square has prodigiously increased,

and it is soon stowed with people. In one part you will hear the soft sounds of the guitar, or senuidilla; in another, a female ballad singer tells in rhyme the tale of the last murder committed: in a third a thundering missionary attempts to move the hearts of obdurate sinners, while the light footed Cyprian corps carries his audience by dozens. Soon passes the rosary and tattoo with music and the equipages return from the theatres.

It grows still later; the crowds begin to disperse—by one o'clock in the morning all the streets are still quiet, and only here and there resounds a solitary guitar through the solitary gloom of night.

From the Philadelphia American Daily Advertiser.

AGRICULTURAL.

At a stated meeting of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, held Oct. 8th, 1816, the following communication was read, and the information therein contained being considered highly important, and interesting to Farmers, it was ordered that it be published.

S. HAZARD, Assist. Sec'y.

CORN GRUBS, or CUT WORMS
Belmont, Aug. 8, 1816.

Sir,

This season has been remarkably unpropitious to our crops of Indian Corn, which, however, are far better than we could have expected, and will on the whole, be plentiful, (altho' in many parts of our country they have been greatly injured) if we should be favoured with a mild autumn. The ravages of the Grub, or Cut-Worm, have been uncommonly ruinous. In our 3d vol. 28, 282, I mention that the Corn-Grubs, or Cut-worms, are the progeny of the Beetles (called Entomologists, Scarabaei Carnifex,) which we see rolling balls of cow dung to be deposited in the earth, for shelter of their offspring contained in them, and progress to the state in which they are so mischievous to us. The holes in which the balls are lodged are never deeper than should be the furrows of good ploughing.—Therefore, the prevention of this scourge, so often deplored and so seldom guarded against, is always in the power of every provident farmer, and if he will not prevent, he ought not to complain of the injuries to which his corn crops are subject.

The preventive in fall ploughing, which exposes the progeny of the Grub to destruction, by frosts and other inclemencies of the winter. During a period of more than fifty years, I have been personally engaged, or constantly interested in practical farming, and I can truly say, that I never suffered any material injury from Grubs, when I turned up my fields intended for corn, in the fall of the year. I always harrowed the fallow and previously thereto, often rolled down the sod. When I could procure lime at that season, or early in the Spring, I was, and am still in the habit of spreading it on the corn fallow—and, although this is a sure destroyer of the progeny of the Beetle, yet the effect was manifest without the application of lime. If fall ploughing yielded no other benefits, (and numerous are its advantages) one would imagine that this would be sufficient to recommend it to general adoption. Yet, although the practice has been of late years more commendably attended to than formerly, it is really deplorable that it is not universally followed. Merely ploughing is salutary; but the harrowing and thereby completely separating the clods, and breaking up the nests or depositaries of vermin, is equally essential. Besides, the sod being thus decomposed, and access of air prevented by harrowing, (and if previously rolled, the more so,) the weeds and grass do not vegetate in the spring. If undisturbed, and they may so remain if the seed be shallow planted, these pests become rotted; and assist, instead of impeding the growth of the crop.

I have made extensive inquiries this season, and I have found universally, that those who fall ploughed judiciously, escaped the Grub. In some instances, where the field was only partially ploughed, or the work ill managed, the Grub was more or less injurious; and I considered those as exceptions to the general fact, without shaking the principles of the practice. In some fields only partially fall ploughed, the superior vigour of the corn is strikingly perceptible. Ploughing, or backing up a few furrows in the spring, and leaving balks for the

worms to feed on, may have advantages; but this is a miserable substitute for fall ploughing—and a disgusting proof of negligent and slovenly farming, though it may occasionally succeed. I am your very obedient servant,

RICHARD PETERS,
Robert Vaux, Esq.
Secretary to the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture.

ON TURNIPS.

Communicated to the Agricultural Society, by Gen. Humphreys.]

It is again recommended, in conformity to the suggestion in last year's Agricultural Almanack, that turnips, intended for the feeding stock, should be sown a fortnight or three weeks earlier than has been commonly practised. They will usually meet with fewer enemies, from the season and insects, which impede their growth or destroy the crop. The ground should be carefully prepared, by being well manured and mellowed. It would be a valuable experiment to try suitable, and, as far as may be, equal portion of dry ashes, leaf ashes, and plaster of Paris; and barn-yard dung and compost, on equal portion of land, of the same kind of soil. Some farmers, who have tried incorporating these with plaster of Paris, in small hills for the sake of sowing it more easily and giving a new spring to its vegetative principle, assert, that this method has succeeded perfectly. The crops in 1816 turned out very abundant, and richly rewarded the labour of the husbandman. It is believed, that double the number of acres were improved in the culture of turnips, in the State of Connecticut, than in any former year. From the success generally resulting from the cultivation, it is expected that the quantity will, in the summer, be greatly increased, to the emolument of the State.

S. HAZARD, Assist. Sec'y.

Sir,

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the subscriber will expose to the Public Auction, at Catonsville, at 12 o'clock, on Thursday the 21st November next, two Houses in the City of Annapolis, in occupation of Mr. James H. Weems, deceased. They will be sold separately, with the furniture, for the sum of twelve months. I have given security, bearing date, the day of sale, will be paid over to the purchaser. The sale will be held in the building containing a tract of land, containing a house near Col. Thomas Hood's residence, as it is presumed to purchase will view the premises.

The sale of the houses, and the land, will be held at 12 o'clock.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchaser to give £100 for payment of the purchase, and 12 months, with interest, for the balance of the purchase money, to be paid on the day of sale.

Larkin Shipley.

MARYLA

Anne-Arundel Co.

On application to me, chief judge of the third district of the state of Maryland, in writing, of Peter Anne-Arundel county, and of the act for the insolvent debtors, passing eighteen hundred dollars, referred to; I do therefore adjudge, that the said

testament, taken on the 1st day of April next, giving the estate to the said const